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## MORAL AND SOCIAL INFLUENCES OF ELECTIONS.

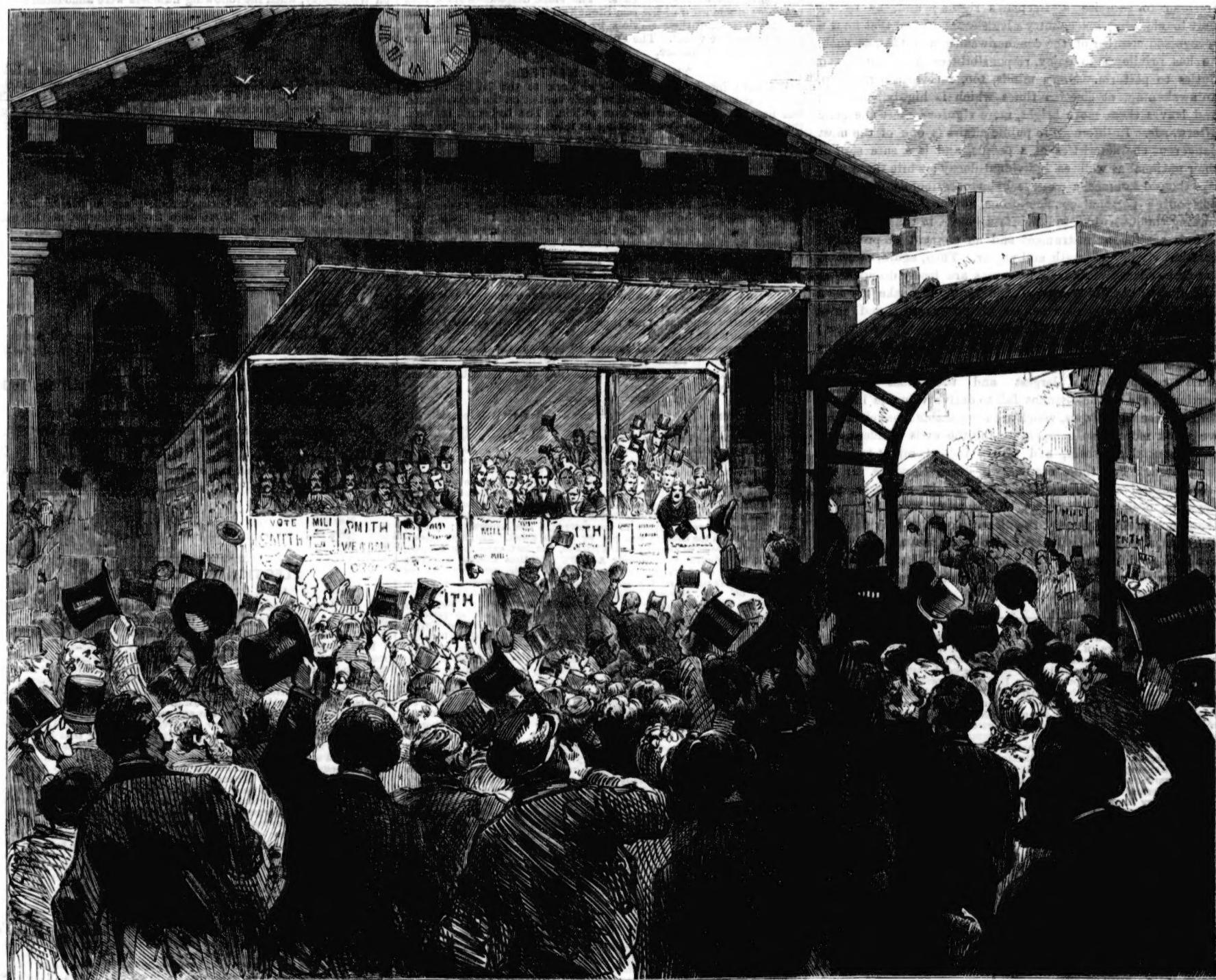
ARE the moral and social influences of political elections, and of the turmoil, excitement, and practices incident to them, on the whole beneficial or pernicious? On the answer to this question depends another, and not unimportant one—namely, is it desirable that elections should be made more frequent? Some years ago, there was a cry for triennial Parliaments from many moderate Reformers, while annual elections were advocated by extreme politicians. We hear no mention of these points now. We do not remember to have seen the question of the duration of Parliament even mentioned in any of the addresses or speeches of candidates during this election, except by Lord Palmerston at Tiverton the other day. Why is this? Are we to conclude that the point has been tacitly dropped, that the existing septennial rule has been acquiesced in by all parties, and that people have come to the conclusion that once in seven years is often enough for the country to undergo the throes of giving birth to a new Parliament? We know, of course, that, practically, Parliaments seldom do live their full natural lifetime of seven years, the late House of Commons having been the only one for many years which has existed for the full term

for which it was elected. But, as party differences are not now so great as they once were, and as, until some fresh forms of the old great questions come before Parliament, the probabilities increase that the septennial term will be more frequently reached, it is worth while to inquire, in reference to the questions of the duration of Parliaments and the desirability or otherwise of frequent general elections, what are the effects, moral and social, of such events.

It is obvious that the influences produced by elections are of a mixed character—that they have in them elements both of good and of evil; and the question to be decided is, which preponderates? Among the evil influences of elections we may enumerate the interruption thereby occasioned to the ordinary business of the country; but this is of comparatively short duration, and is partially compensated for by the impulse given to particular trades. Then there is the withdrawal of a certain amount of capital from its usual channels of usefulness, and the diverting of a certain portion of human energy from its accustomed avocations; but these things speedily rectify themselves, and matters come back into their familiar grooves, with, perhaps, renewed vigour from the temporary aberration, as men resume work with increased

zest and strength after a fortnight or a month's holiday. A general election, again, affords an opportunity to little fussy busybodies and presumptuous associations—such as intolerant teetotalers, permissive-bill men, those who take the religious orthodoxy of the country under their especial care, and who deem themselves called upon to save us from the insidious machinations of the Jesuits, Rome, and other bugbears—to obtrude their particular crotchetts and sectional shibboleths upon the public, and to pester candidates with questions upon all sorts of subjects, in which few save the questioners take any interest; but these parties, like summer flies, are more annoying than really mischievous, and may therefore be borne with during their brief period of importance. Personal differences and alienations of friends, too, not unfrequently arise out of elections where contests are keen and party spirit runs high; but then they afford opportunities for people to make up old quarrels on the common ground of political sympathy and co-operation in the promotion of a mutual object, and so here again the advantages counterbalance the mischiefs.

These are only minor inconveniences incident to electioneering, and are of small account as compared with



WESTMINSTER ELECTION: THE CANDIDATES RETURNING THANKS AFTER THE DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

other and positive evils. And first, and worst, among these we must class the extensive corruption of the public morals caused not only by direct bribery, but also by that indirect way of doing the same thing which consists in engaging large numbers of public-houses, nominally as committee-rooms, but really for the sake of securing the votes of the proprietors; the employment of numerous canvassers, who are ostensibly paid for work done, but really for their most sweet voices or those of their friends; the conveying of electors to the polling-place on condition of getting their votes; and other similar practices to which candidates are in the habit of resorting. To expect that canvassing can be altogether dispensed with, is of course absurd, for every man who issues an address or makes a speech at a public meeting is a canvasser; and only through the medium of writing and speaking can the electors be instructed as to the claims of rival candidates and the merits of public questions. But it is impossible that the large sums of money frequently devoted to electioneering purposes can be expended in a legitimate way and without having mischievous effects on the minds of some, at least, both of those from whom they come and of those to whom they go. These remarks apply to large constituencies, where direct and positive bribery is next to impossible; but, we fear, the mischief is far greater among small bodies of electors, who are more amenable to undue influences, and where it is practicable to buy, to cajole, or to intimidate a number of voters sufficient to turn the scale in a close contest. The man who has no opinions of his own, and only looks upon a vote as a source of profit, must become more and more sordid and debased the oftener he sells himself; while the man who has opinions, cannot be bribed, intimidated, or wheedled into voting against his conscience without incurring a moral stain and feeling a sense of degradation from which it will take him long to recover. The briber, the intimidator, the cajoler, too, imbibes, from his very success, a lower estimate of human nature, which must have a pernicious influence upon his own mind and character. That such things are done, despite enactments against them and public professions, we fear is but too true; and if this were the only view to be taken of the subject, we should be forced to the conclusion that the influences of elections are altogether evil, and that such events should be as few and far between as possible.

Happily, however, we are not shut up to this view of the matter. The evils we have mentioned, serious as they are, are only partial and limited in their operation; and there are advantages accruing from elections which, we think, greatly overbalance them. It is always good for a freeman to exercise a freeman's rights; and, by taking part in choosing his country's legislators, to feel that he is a recognised member of the commonwealth, and that, as such, he has privileges to enjoy, responsibilities to discharge, and duties to perform. Men's minds, too, receive a stirring up, an awakening, at election times which is highly beneficial, and leaves them more bright, more vigorous, more energetic afterwards. Indifference to public affairs is one of the most dangerous characteristics of a people, and is a sure sign of their national as well as individual decay; while those who, like the old Romans, are in the habit, occasionally at least, of postponing personal considerations to the public good—of sinking the individual in the State—have, in that exercise of self-abnegation, an instrument and an element of prolonged national vitality, strength and vigour. Then, again, elections are great educators: public questions are freely discussed at such times; the finest minds in the community take the lead in the controversy; principles of government and rules of policy are considered from all points of view; and, though much passion and some mystification may be mingled in the debates, the listeners—who, of course, must comprise the largest and the most ignorant portion of the public—cannot fail to derive valuable instruction. These advantages, which are inseparable from elections, we think more than compensate for the evils incident, but not essential, to them, and which, indeed, might be easily eradicated. For these reasons we deem elections, on the whole, useful and beneficial; and it might therefore, perhaps, be desirable that they should recur more frequently than once in seven years. Practically, however, they do recur more frequently; and, till experience shows that the rule which has held good for many years past does so no longer, it is unnecessary to consider whether the legal duration of Parliament should or should not be shortened.

**ART-EXHIBITION AT ALTON TOWERS.**—The art-exhibition at Alton Towers, Staffordshire, in aid of the funds of the Wedgwood Institute, was opened on Tuesday with great ceremony. The object of the exhibition is to raise funds to enable the committee of the Wedgwood Institute to complete the building. For this purpose the Earl of Shrewsbury has generously placed Alton Towers at their disposal for the next three months, and few places are so admirably adapted for the purpose, as it has had a great reputation in the country for the magnificence of the building, the almost unexampled extent and beauty of the gardens, and for the Alpine and picturesque scenery by which it is surrounded. The exhibition is an attractive one, the Government having placed at the disposal of the committee a large and very choice collection of art-treasures from the Museum at South Kensington; and the nobility and gentry throughout the country have forwarded some of their choicest works of art and objects of worth. The procession formed at the railway station, and proceeded to the Towers. The Earl of Shrewsbury was accompanied by the Duke of Manchester, the Marquis of Waterford, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl of Shelburn, and all the country gentry. Previously to the inaugural address being delivered by Earl Granville, a preliminary meeting was held in the drawing-room, where a distinguished and select party assembled for luncheon, under the presidency of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. The noble chairman said how much gratified he was to afford the committee of the Wedgwood Institute an opportunity for holding an exhibition of art-treasures in Alton Towers. Earl Granville, in rising to deliver the inaugural address, expressed himself as being specially obliged to his friends for the honour they had done him in asking him to inaugurate the exhibition. Three months ago the committee applied to the South Kensington Museum to assist them with works of taste and treasures of art. He (Lord Granville) consulted the authorities, and found that they were only too willing to lend a helping hand to such a project. He hoped the exhibition would be as successful as the most sanguine wishes of the promoters of the institute could desire. The weather was propitious, and all passed off well.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

After an interview which Abd-el-Kader and Marshal MacMahon had with the Emperor Napoleon, on Monday, a rumour got abroad that the Emir had expressed his willingness to take the rule of Algeria and hold the office as feudatory of France. The Emir himself is the lion of the day in Paris. He drives daily in the Bois de Boulogne. Although as little and active as ever, he is much older in appearance, and his once fine black beard has become as white as snow.

It is reported in Paris that there is to be a reduction of the French army by about 30,000 men, a proceeding which will relieve the Exchequer to the amount of 30,000,000 francs, besides affording an additional evidence of the pacific tendency of the French Government.

A notification has been made by the stonemasons of Paris to their employers that they will strike work on Sunday next, for a rise of wages and the abolition of certain grievances. The strike will affect 20,000 men.

### ITALY.

The Italian Government has presented a report to the King upon the recent negotiations with Rome. The negotiations it appears were adopted at the request of the Pope, the Italian Government stipulating that the conferences should be strictly confined to the filling the vacant sees and other ecclesiastical matters, all political questions being entirely excluded. At the commencement of the negotiations the Papal Government exhibited a conciliatory disposition, and hopes were entertained of a favourable conclusion to the conferences; but subsequently, from some unknown influence, the Papal Government altered its tone and became exacting, which ended in the negotiations being broken off.

The Spanish Government has formally recognised the kingdom of Italy, and the Ambassador of Queen Isabella at Rome has officially notified the fact to the Pope.

The rupture between the See of Rome and the Emperor Maximilian is very marked. We learn from Rome that on Monday the Mexican Minister in that city gave a diplomatic dinner, and that in order to be able to decline the invitation Cardinal Antonelli gave an entertainment to the Pope and the Cardinals, and obstacles have been thrown in the way of celebrating the fete of St. Maximilian.

### AUSTRIA.

The *Abendpost* (evening edition of the official *Wiener Zeitung*) states that none of the resignations tendered by the former Ministers have been accepted, except that of Count Zichy. The same paper adds that the present Ministry will remain in office until the conclusion of the financial debates in the Reichsrath.

### SPAIN.

The Madrid papers publish the conditions agreed upon for the evacuation of San Domingo, according to which it would appear that the Dominican Government acknowledges that the country owes the independence it is about to enjoy solely to the magnanimity of the Spanish people. The Dominicans are to pay to Spain an indemnity for the expenses of the war.

### POLAND.

An Imperial proclamation has been published ordering a military conscription throughout Poland to take place in November next. For the standing army five men in every thousand will be called out, and for the reserve three men in every two thousand.

### MEXICO.

Matamoras despatches of the 15th ult. repeat the reported rout and heavy loss of the Mexicans. The same despatches state that the captain and crew of the ram Stonewall were on their way to the capital to proffer their services to the Empire, and to solicit the purchase of the vessel. The French Admiral accompanied them to recommend the purchase.

### THE UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence from New York to the 1st inst. The military commission had agreed to their verdict on the conspirators, but had not made their decision public. The bad spirit between the whites and blacks was growing in intensity, and more than one fight had occurred. President Johnson was ill, and unable to attend Cabinet meetings.

The citizens of Richmond had petitioned the President to repeal the clause in his proclamation which excepts from the amnesty all Confederates possessed of 20,000 dols. worth of property.

Colonel Mosby, the celebrated Confederate cavalry raider, had been pardoned by the President, and had commenced practising law at Culpepper, Virginia. The President is represented as leaning strongly to the side of clemency, and to be drawing himself closer to the Democratic than to the Republican parties. Mr. Trenholm, the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, arrested a short time since, had been set at liberty and had gone to Charleston.

The Government was making arrangements to send to Atlanta a sufficient quantity of supplies to relieve the necessities of the people in that district, who for some time past have been reduced to the last extremities of famine.

The Commissary-General reports as still in the hands of the Government about 10,000 rebel prisoners, exclusive of officers above the rank of captain. It was expected that they would be released within ten days.

**THE SERVICES OF ADMIRAL FITZROY.**—Attention is being called to the claims which the family of the late Admiral Fitzroy have to assistance from Government. Their case is a very strong one. Since 1825 three expeditions, each lasting five years, have been sent to survey the coasts of South America. The second of these, under the command of Admiral Fitzroy, was most successful and important. It opened up the route now usually taken through the Strait of Magellan, by which the dangerous navigation of Cape Horn is avoided, and it led to observations and discoveries which have made it an epoch in the recent history of science. Those well qualified to pronounce an opinion say it may be compared to its advantage with any five years' survey in the records of the Admiralty; yet the expense to which the country was put by it was small. The first expedition to which we have referred cost £100,000, the last £75,000, and that of Admiral Fitzroy only £40,000. He thus effected a saving to Government of from £35,000 to £60,000. This, however, he did in a great measure at his own cost, as many necessary expenses incurred on his personal responsibility were disallowed at the Admiralty. In obtaining proper surveying instruments, all absolutely necessary for the proper discharge of the work he had to perform, he spent £3000. Having no tender or small boat allowed him similar to those furnished to the other two expeditions, he was obliged to hire two small decked boats, of from seven to eleven tons, to execute the survey in small bays which his vessel, the Beagle, could not enter. Their hire cost him £160. Before receiving from the Admiralty any intimation or disapproval of the hire of these vessels, he purchased a schooner as tender to the Beagle. He had her fitted up, and the cost of doing so, and the hire of the crew who manned her for a year, amounted to about £2000. His whole expenditure, then, beyond the sum allowed at the Admiralty amounted to £6100, for which he was never compensated in any way. He had to borrow money to discharge the liabilities he had incurred, and his losses involved him in difficulties which embarrassed him through life. Admiral Fitzroy rendered other valuable services to the country. The latest and the most important of these were of course his labours in the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. It is only necessary to allude to "Fitzroy's drum" to recall the advantages which have resulted from the extension round our shores of the means devised by him of forecasting the weather. The work was not accomplished without immense labour; and, indeed, it was to the over-exertion of body and mind which it involved that we must attribute the premature loss of this distinguished officer. He remained at his post long after he should have abandoned it. But the value of his discoveries had been doubted, and he feared that the work he was so much interested in would suffer through the difficulty of finding anyone competent to discharge his varied duties. Admiral Fitzroy died poor. His assets amounted to £3400, his debts to about £6400; and he has left a large family, many of whom are unprovided for. A better claim than they have to assistance from Government it would be difficult to imagine. We therefore trust that their case will meet with the consideration due to the memory of an officer who upheld the high reputation of our Navy by his scientific discoveries, by the zeal and efficiency with which he discharged the difficult duties intrusted to him, and by the ability and energy he displayed in establishing a system of meteorological observations which has already been the means of an incalculable saving of life and property in all parts of the world.

## METROPOLITAN ELECTIONS.

### THE CITY.

The nomination for the City took place on Monday, and the polling on Tuesday. The election was keenly contested, but resulted in the return of all the four Liberal candidates. The following is the state of the poll as officially declared on Wednesday:—

Güschén	..	..	..	..	..	..	7102
Crawford	..	..	..	..	..	..	7086
Lawrence	..	..	..	..	..	..	6637
Rothschild	..	..	..	..	..	..	6525
Loyal	..	..	..	..	..	..	4197
Fowler	..	..	..	..	..	..	4086

### WESTMINSTER.

The election for Westminster has resulted, after a keen contest, in the return of Mr. J. S. Mill and Captain Grosvenor; Mr. W. H. Smith, the Conservative candidate, having been at the bottom of the poll throughout. The numbers, as officially declared at the hustings in Covent-garden, on Wednesday, were—

Grosvenor	..	..	..	..	..	..	4534
Mill	..	..	..	..	..	..	4525
Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..	3824

Captain Grosvenor and Mr. Mill addressed the constituency after the declaration of the poll; Mr. Smith did not make his appearance.

Mr. Mill, who on coming forward was loudly cheered, said:—"Electors of Westminster and non-electors, many of whom have worked most vigorously in this cause, you have achieved a great triumph and vindicated a principle which has been the glory of Westminster for many generations—that members of Parliament should be selected upon public grounds alone. And you have done this in spite of all the influences legitimate and illegitimate which could by any possibility have been brought to bear against you. This victory illustrates two things very strongly. It teaches, in the first place, a lesson which is constantly renewed from age to age, and which many persons find it extremely hard to learn—the power of sincere, earnest, and disinterested conviction. Our work was the work of volunteers against opponents who were disciplined and paid. All our friends gave their time and their labour, which, to most of them, was money, and to some of them their daily bread, and many of them gave their money in addition, for purposes rendered necessary by a bad system of election, but which they felt, even if necessary, ought to be paid for by anyone rather than the candidate himself. The second lesson which we may learn, or rather a question which this victory may induce us to put to ourselves, is this,—can that mode of returning representatives and carrying on elections be good under which the side starting upon principles of electioneering purity is heavily weighted in the race—so heavily weighted, indeed, as to make the contest resemble a race between a man on foot and one on horseback? This simile may be regarded as literally true, for my supporters walked to the poll (Great laughter and cheering). A voice—"Why didn't Grosvenor take them?" Renewed laughter), while those of my opponent were carried there in carriages and carts not paid for by themselves. One of the greatest writers and orators that this country ever produced, who was at the head of the Liberal party during the best years of his life, and whose authority should not be contemned by my opponents, as he joined their side in his declining years—I refer to Burke—said, "That system cannot be good which rests upon the heroic virtues." I do say that a system of election under which such heroic exertions as have been made during the last few weeks were necessary to maintain purity of election cannot be good. One more lesson the electors of Westminster may derive from this victory, and that is that whatever differences of opinion there may be between different shades of Liberals, and whatever criticisms they may occasionally make upon one another, they are willing to co-operate for the purpose of gaining a common victory. This fact has been very provoking to many people. I have often observed that those who are in the wrong are often very indignant when those who are in the right exercise common-sense, as if moral people were under an obligation to be fools as well. But you have proved that it is possible to be honest, sensible, ay, and practical too. The Tories have done their worst. They have exhausted all the resources which money can command, but they have received a lesson which they will not soon forget. In all probability they will think twice before they ask you to repeat it.

### MARYLEBONE.

The result of the polling for this borough was officially declared on Wednesday, when the following numbers were announced:—

Lewis	..	..	..	..	..	..	7159
Chambers	..	..	..	..	..	..	6488
Fermoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	4121

### LAMBETH.

A keen contest took place in Lambeth, the candidates being Mr. Doulton, Mr. Alderman J. C. Lawrence, Mr. Thomas Hughes (author of "Tom Brown's School Days," &c.), and Mr. Haig. The three first-named gentlemen are Liberals; Mr. Haig is a Conservative. The following is the result of the polling:—

Hughes	..	..	..	..	..	..	6373
Doulton	..	..	..	..	..	..	6280
J. C. Lawrence	..	..	..	..	..	..	4743
Haig	..	..	..	..	..	..	514

### FINSBURY.

The nomination for this borough took place on Tuesday, and the polling on Wednesday. There were five candidates, all Liberals; and the result of the election is that Mr. Cox has lost his seat. The state of the poll, as officially declared, was:—

Torrans	..	..	..	..	..	..	8480
Lusk	..	..	..	..	..	..	7959
Cox	..	..	..	..	..	..	5100
Phillips	..	..	..	..	..	..	866
Perrott	..	..	..	..	..	..	365

### TOWER HAMLETS.

There was no contest in this borough; the two old members, Mr. C. S. Butler and Mr. Ayrton, being returned without opposition.

### SOUTHWARK.

Southwark also was uncontested, Mr. Layard and Mr. Locke, being again returned.

### GREENWICH.

Five candidates contended for the honour of representing Greenwich—namely, Mr. Alderman Salomons, Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Baxter Langley, Captain Harris, and Sir J. H. Maxwell; the latter being a Conservative, all the others Liberals. The following was the result of the polling:—

always be a little jealousy. His Lordship had too much faith in the good sense of both England and America to anticipate war. They had had a good fight, and were beginning to understand the meaning of a national debt, besides which had got four millions of negroes turned loose on their hands to manage, and these were likely to give them enough trouble. If it were not so France would be much more likely to be the object of their attack; for, by breaking the Monroe rule by the establishment of a French dependency in Mexico, the French had offered a direct challenge to America; and, if they did not seem disposed to quarrel when there was some cause, he did not think there was any fear so far as they were concerned, and therefore it became a question now if there could not be very safely a reduction of three or four millions in the cost of defending the country. This brought his Lordship to finances. It was very well known in this England of the nineteenth century that there has been no great and general agitation in the country at a time when the country has enjoyed financial prosperity. The great agitations of the country had been caused during the period at the close of the great European war, when taxation was very burdensome, and in proportion to this being lightened and diminished there had grown up a spirit of satisfaction with the institutions under which we live. As peace was the foundation of good finance, so good finance lies at the foundation of a spirit of content. The state of the finances was so satisfactory as to fully justify the anticipations his Lordship indulged the last time he spoke here. He then expressed his opinion that there would be an annual surplus of a million and a half, but it now seemed that he would have been nearer the mark if he had said two millions. The question then arose as to what taxes should be put first for reduction. He had always held that the worst tax they had was that which, until recently, was 3s. in the pound on fire insurances, but which had now been reduced to 1s. 6d. He thought that reduction ought to go further—to 1s. or 6d. in the pound. There was another tax, that on locomotion, which yields £700,000 yearly, which was very objectionable, for anything which tended to increase the charge of transport was an impediment to trade and commerce. There was also the duty on timber, which was so far objectionable as being the only remaining duty on raw material. He thought also there was a number of other little things which, when there was another revision of the customs, should be taken off. They must retain the staple articles of tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, wines, and spirits. None of these were very excessive, except tobacco, which there were other reasons for thinking did not require reduction. His views on the income tax would perhaps not be popular. He saw all its faults, but he did not see the wisdom in doing away with it. (A Voice: Lay it on property.) That is a very large question, and one which, when a man tries to understand, he finds only the more that he does not understand it. He thought 1½ per cent on income would not be so very objectionable. As to the malt tax, he must decline to give any pledge. He did not think its repeal practicable, unless they swept off the whole of the indirect taxes, which realise a revenue of £30,000,000 a year. Its reduction was quite another thing. There was a class of persons who would repeat all the taxes and put them all on realised property, which would be very unjust. His Lordship then proceeded to state his views on the question respecting the franchise. There would not be a very marked difference between the old and new Parliament. Out of doors there appeared to be a strong apprehension on the part of the upper and middle classes lest they should be swamped, and there was not on the part of the unrepresented class that earnestness without which no reform bill would be passed. He could not support Mr. Baines's £6 franchise, as that would be as arbitrary and unsatisfactory as the present. His Lordship had always been a warm supporter of the savings-bank franchise, and would give a vote to every man who had £50 in the savings-bank for a certain time, or who had made provision for his family to the same extent in the Government annuities. He would also adopt the lodger franchise; and these two classes would admit at least a quarter of a million of voters. Any other proposition of a like character he should be happy to consider. He was strongly in favour of a redistribution of seats. In some of the small boroughs there were not more than 200 or 300 electors, and, consequently, individual votes were of great importance, and temptation was thrown in the way of both candidate and elector. He was still averse to the ballot, believing the present public mode of voting to be the best. One very important measure in connection with the poor law had been passed during the last Session, which was part of the original poor-law scheme of 1834, and which was only abandoned then because of the local opposition. There were two other important matters, as to the law of settlement and the revision of the boundaries of unions. His Lordship expressed a hope that capital punishment in public would soon be done away with. His Lordship having expressed himself as opposed to Parliamentary oaths altogether, except a simple oath of allegiance, concluded his address by some remarks of a local character.

## MR. CARDWELL AT OXFORD.

The election for Oxford city took place on Tuesday. There was no opposition, and Mr. Cardwell delivered the following address:—

Gentlemen.—It only now remains for us to return our thanks for the honour you have been pleased to confer upon us in again returning us as your representatives in the Commons' House of Parliament. In looking forward to the future Parliament, we cannot help looking back to the Parliament which has just expired, although the doings of the past are imperishably recorded in the tablets of history. When we stood here some years ago there was war in which Italy, Austria, and France were engaged. Since that time there has been war in other portions of the European continent; but there followed that disastrous and calamitous contest in North America—a people with whom we had been friendly, and in whose welfare we heartily rejoiced. During all these periods of war it had been our privilege to enjoy the blessings of peace. We have asserted in the mean time our own rights and secured those of others, guided by and maintaining the principles of non-intervention and the provisions of international law, and these have been the great administrators to and preservatives of peace. At the same time, too, that we have succeeded in making peace, we have been not indifferent to those claims upon us of a military character which are essential to the upholding of the power, dignity, and position of a country like England. In the course of the Parliament, the volunteers of this great country who have been spontaneously, by the free will of the people, called into existence at a time of peace, have constituted an impregnable arm of defence; the Naval Reserve, in like manner, constitutes a sound body for the protection of our shores in case of danger; and Parliament has provided most liberally for the honoured regular services of the country. The Army and Navy have granted to them larger sums than have ever been expended upon them in times of peace in an equal period; so that, if peace has been preserved at this cost, we have the gratification of knowing that the honour and dignity of the country have been preserved and maintained upon a footing never exceeded in completeness in the scale of nations. But that result has not been attained without a large expenditure; and how has the money to meet that expenditure been raised? There was scarcely ever a period when taxation had been so largely reduced and so great burdens removed from the shoulders of the people. If you ask me to show what has been accomplished, I say, the Government has, whilst reducing the expenditure of the nation, unfettered industry; they have removed obstructions which formerly impeded the progress and successful carrying on of commerce between ourselves and other nations with whom we have been otherwise upon friendly terms, and have given the people of England full scope for fair play and the full development of their resources. A friend of mine, Lord A. Churchill—and the loss of whose services I shall largely regret, if, indeed, I lose them—caused a piece of paper to be printed for the House of Commons, a copy of which I now hold in my hand, which shows in detail the amount of the public debt paid off within the last six years, the amount of taxes removed, and the great diminution now taking place in public expenditure; and if these great burdens have been removed, I would ask from what portions of the people of this country they have been removed? Have not the Legislature attended to those who ought to be the first cared for, and to those upon whom the burden of taxation pressed the heaviest? Has not the paper duty been repealed? Have we not all rejoiced in the great diminution in the income tax, and in the arrangements made for relieving particularly those whose incomes having been the smallest have felt the pressure of that tax the most? Have not the interests of the working classes been consulted at home? Have not measures been passed for enabling the thrifty portion of the working classes to invest their savings in a convenient and safe form provided by the Legislature? And what was the last important measure that we passed previously to appearing before you to again solicit your suffrages? It was a measure for altering the rating in the rural districts, exempting the poor man from payment whose only capital was his labour, and giving him the means of carrying that labour to where he was most likely to get the most remunerative return for it. I wish, in passing, to say that I think it is no mean honour for one man to have been conspicuous as the leader in the early days of the corn-law-repeal agitation (the President of the Poor-Law Board), and to have shown such great zeal in this work of forwarding the interest of the poor—the alpha and omega of the Legislature—and to have been the protector and promoter of their interests. My friend Mr. Castle (a previous speaker) has referred to that portion of the British empire of which, perhaps, the details come less before you than any other, but which is to me, nevertheless, in my official position, a matter of hearty and unceasing solicitude—I speak of the colonial possessions of the Crown. It is given to other nations to be great and mighty people, to see our commerce and our trade develop themselves under other suns and bring forth results which belong only to individual enterprise and devotion to the Crown. We are engaged in applying those same Liberal principles abroad as at home. We endeavour to encourage them in the exercise of the same amount of energy as is displayed here, coupled by a regard for those woven webs of Government that unite our action by the ties of attachment to the monarchy under which we are proud to live. All these effects you have seen in the last Parliament, and have noticed the current of public sentiment; but if the small stream of public opinion of England flows in uninterrupted course, to whom is that tranquillity due? It was not so in 1832, when we contended for that great and necessary measure, the Reform Bill; it was not so in 1846, when, after an arduous and severe conflict, we overcame the advances made by the Protectionists; but it is because we have invariably advocated the same sound and progressive Liberal principles as at present. A great river like the Thames does not make

so much noise as a crawling mountain stream; but it does more to fertilise the agriculture of the country through which it passes; and happily we have been able to accomplish these objects to which I have alluded in much the same way. My honourable friends have spoken to you on the question of reform. They have reminded you that, for a longer period than I have known you, that measure has been brought before Parliament; but we have not been able to pass it. In the last Parliament we intended to settle it; but questions were involved which did not only refer to the borough franchises, but to those of the county and country generally. I tell you that, in the position I occupy, I reserve to myself the right to consider for myself with regard to this question, although it has been difficult in the past to settle it satisfactorily. Time may come when we may be able to do so—when we may be able to obtain the settlement of this question; and I hope that when it is settled it will be in accordance with the wishes and with a due regard to the rights of the most thriving portions of the community. The right hon. gentleman concluded, amidst much cheering, by making a brief allusion to the Abolition of Tests (University) Bill, and by thanking his constituents for again returning him to represent them in Parliament.

## MR. HUTT AT GATESHEAD.

There was no opposition to the return of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade at Gateshead; and the right hon. gentleman, after being declared duly elected, said:—

In the early part of the present year Earl Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, communicated to me that an opportunity which he had long been watching for seemed at last to have arrived, and that it might be possible to effect a commercial treaty with Austria by means of a commission to inquire into the Austrian tariff. He proposed to name a commission on the part of England. He asked me to take charge of that commission. I went to Vienna. I soon found that my undertaking had there a great many enemies and that it had no friends. In fact, the reports sent to England by chambers of commerce and other agents of communication had been exceedingly deceptive. But, if the state of men's minds was indisposed to any undertaking, I can assure you that I found the state of affairs far more formidable. I do not know whether I shall have ability enough to make this matter clear and entertaining to you, but I will try. The Austrian Government had drawn up a reformed, or, as it was called, a revised, tariff, which it was proposed to submit to the Legislature of that country. The proposed tariff was a very great improvement upon the old protective and prohibitory system of Austria; but, at the same time, it fell very far short of what commercial men in this country expected, and very far short of what I believe is absolutely necessary in order that there should be any extended commercial intercourse between Austria and the rest of the world at all. But this tariff the Austrian Government had undertaken to carry through their Parliament. It was quite clear to me that if this tariff were carried through their Parliament and sanctioned by the Legislature of Austria, good-by to my hopes of a treaty of commerce, because no country in the world, and still less Austria, could afford to have two tariffs in the course of six months. But there was another difficulty. The tariff which I was looking to was to repose upon one important principle; the principle upon which their tariff was formed was one wholly different and almost opposed, and I had the mortification of thinking that the spectacle of an English commission sitting in Vienna gravely to enter into a long discussion upon the Austrian tariff, with a view to a commercial treaty, when at the same moment the Austrian Government was giving the sanction of law to a tariff of a character entirely different and opposed, was one more deserving of ridicule than anything which I have lately read in pages of *Punch*. Well, it was from difficulties such as these, for I have not told you all of them, that I had to extricate myself; and I hope I have done so in a manner not discreditable either to you or to myself. I said before that I found I had many enemies in Vienna. One of the most formidable of these, because the most concealed, was the Austrian Minister of Commerce, the Baron De Kalchberg himself, the gentleman who had proposed the international commission to Earl Russell. It was quite clear to see that the worthy Baron and his friends on the commission were pre-determined to give to the result of our inquiries just that fate which the late Mr. Abernethy used to say ought to be bestowed upon a salad—namely, that after the ingredients had been collected and mixed up with great skill the result should be thrown upon a dungheap. I saw all this, but I also saw that the Baron De Kalchberg, in the pursuance of his crooked policy, was really committing his Government to engagements far more serious than he imagined. I therefore allowed him to go on, but when he arrived at what I conceived to be the proper moment I stopped the inquiry. I told Count Mensdorff that I had arrived at a time and that I was placed in a position when and in which it was absolutely necessary that I should speak plainly as well as boldly. I told him that unless I was satisfied that the Austrian Government would pursue that course I would break up the commission: that I would return instantly to London, and that I would throw upon the Austrian Government the odium of having contracted honourable engagements which they never intended to fulfil, and of having thus offered a gratuitous affront to a powerful and friendly nation. Count Mensdorff received my representations, and some papers illustrative of them, which I afterwards communicated to him, with that lofty and honourable spirit which I expected from such a man. He acknowledged at once that England had a grievance against them. He said he conceded that Austria was honourably engaged to carry out the inquiry in a loyal spirit, and to press it home to some practical result; but he asked me to suspend any further inquiry for the next two months, assuring me on his honour that at the expiration of that time I should find that Austria had taken steps to carry out all her engagements. I will not, gentlemen, go into the details, but I will remark to you that since that event the objectionable tariff which I spoke to you of has been withdrawn from the Austrian Legislature; that every element of protection and obstruction in the Austrian Cabinet has been removed; and that the Ministers who are to replace those who have given in their resignation are, to my knowledge, men of capacity, men of intelligence, and men who thoroughly understand the commercial exigencies of their country. I know that it is very dangerous to predict success of any human undertaking before the accomplishment of those objects on which all success must ultimately depend; but I will not conceal from you, because I do not conceal it from myself, that I have every prospect of success in the arduous undertaking which I have in hand. I believe that, before many months are over, I shall have the gratification of signing in Vienna a treaty of commerce even more large and more liberal than that which was signed in 1860 by the late Richard Cobden.

## SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AT STAMFORD.

Lord Cranbourne and Sir Stafford Northcote were returned for Stamford, on Tuesday, without opposition, when Sir Stafford spoke as follows:—

He said the policy which had been pursued by the present Government was of a rather remarkable character. It had been a policy which he doubted whether any other Liberal Minister than Lord Palmerston would have either the will or the skill to pursue, because the Government had retained itself in power by the support of the Liberals and by the prosecution of what was called a Conservative policy. Under no other leader would that state of things continue. If it did, we should see either a complete change in the composition of parties or that the extreme portion of the Liberal party would throw off their allegiance to the Cabinet. It was important, therefore, to consider what was likely to be the tone of the new Parliament. Whether it would be nominally Conservative or nominally Liberal, it was absurd at present to speculate. But this, he thought, might be said with confidence, that the great mass of this Parliament was not likely to give countenance to extreme opinions on either side; it was not likely, on the one hand, to be revolutionary, or, on the other, to be extremely reactionary. The great mass would be disposed to maintain the principles of the constitution, to forward moderate and safe reforms, and to advance, as far as they safely could do, in the course of commercial and of general freedom and improvement. We must fairly allow that the course of events during the last twenty or thirty years had solved many questions of difficulty, and reconciled many differences of opinion. The great secret of the steady advance of England was due to this, that all the reform which had been accomplished had been accomplished under the system of free discussion. When the Liberal party claimed the credit of what had been done, the Conservative party might claim this merit that they had pruned and improved and put safeguards to all those measures which had been passed. Few measures had been passed in the state in which they were first proposed. They had been the result of discussion and compromise. Though it might be fair that those who had proposed the measures should take the principal glory, it was not fair to their opponents to say they had been simply drag-chains and objectors, and doing them the merit of pranning, and improving, and consolidating the reforms which had been accomplished. During the last Session there were several questions upon which the Government were disposed to take rather undue credit to themselves, forgetting that "self-praise is no recommendation." Every good fortune, every success, which had attended England for the last eight or ten years had been attributed to the measures of the present Government. Now, he did not deny that they were entitled to considerable credit, but he thought they had taken to themselves far more credit than they deserved. With regard to financial affairs, he acknowledged the merits of a great deal of the policy of the present Government and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He thought it would be unfair and unwise to shut our eyes to the success of Mr. Gladstone's policy in a certain sense. But, seeing the wonderful effects attributed to that policy, let them consider what the real facts were. No doubt there had been a considerable increase in the revenue. The measures proposed by Mr. Gladstone to that end had been eminently successful. But when we heard it said this Government had been an economical Government, and had reduced taxation, we should look a little more to the facts of the case. In the last year of Lord Derby's administration our expenditure was £65,000,000: now it was something more than £66,000,000. Looking at these figures, where was this reduction of taxation to be found? But this was not all. Included in the £6,000,000 were £2,000,000 of Long Annuities, which expired in themselves

in 1860, and for which neither Mr. Gladstone nor anyone else deserved credit. We ought, therefore, to exclude that amount from consideration. In that case it would be seen that the expenditure of the country when the Conservatives left office was about £63,000,000, and it was now about £66,000,000. Where, then, was this great reduction of taxation and expenditure? No doubt there had been a great reduction, but then it was the reduction of the taxation which was put on by the present Government in its early years. That was a very easy way of getting credit. Mr. Gladstone had reduced the income tax from 9d. or 10d. to 4d.; but, in the first place, he had had to raise it to 10d. Lord Derby left it at 5d.; Mr. Gladstone raised it to 9d. and then to 10d.; he had now reduced it to 4d. and for this he (Sir Stafford) gave him every credit. But when we were told that this was the great result of Lord Palmerston's administration, don't let us forget the early years of that administration. Again, there was the reduction of the national debt, said to have been effected by Mr. Gladstone. Now, Mr. Gladstone had done nothing of the sort. It was true the debt had been reduced, but it was by the falling in of the Long Annuities already referred to, and also by the purchase of annuities in exchange for consolidated stock; and there was no doubt that the prosperity of the country of late years had given a surplus which had gone to the reduction of the debt. The measures of Mr. Gladstone, following those of Sir Robert Peel and those which had been adopted more or less ever since the days of Huskisson, had conducted considerably to our financial prosperity; but there were many other causes which ought to be taken into consideration, as, for example, the introduction of the railway system, which had economised capital in a marvellous degree, and the gold discoveries in the colonies, which had given an impulse to them that had reacted upon our own trade. There were many other circumstances which had co-operated with this free-trade system; and therefore, while he must heartily declare himself to be a free trader, and believed it the right policy for the country to pursue, he thought it was unfair to claim credit for that policy alone. Speaking of the French treaty, Sir Stafford said the merit of it, in the first instance, was to be ascribed, not to the Palmerston Administration, but to the Emperor of the French; next to Mr. Cobden, and then to Mr. Gladstone. With the exception of those three persons, he doubted whether there was anyone else to whom any great credit was to be given in the matter—Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell having spoken strongly against the principle of a commercial treaty at all, and especially against a commercial treaty with France. While deprecating the conduct of the Government in reference to the Danish negotiations, Sir Stafford said he thought, upon the whole, the course they had pursued towards America during the late struggle had been wise and statesman-like, and such as the country ought to approve of. After a few more observations, Sir Stafford concluded by expressing his thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

## MR. STANSFIELD AT HALIFAX.

No opposition was offered to the return of Mr. Stansfeld and Colonel Akroyd for Halifax; and, after they had been declared elected,

Mr. Stansfeld stepped forward, and was received with general cheering. He said, so far as Halifax was concerned, the Royal writ had been obeyed, and the people of Halifax had done their part in returning members to that new Parliament to whose judgment and care the well-being and the progress of the country were about to be committed. He thanked them for this renewal of their confidence, and expressed the hope that he might succeed in retaining and deserving it in future. He had recently had an opportunity of explaining at considerable length his views upon the past policy and legislation, and his expectations—at least, his hopes and wishes—with reference to the policy and legislation of the future. He would not detain them by a repetition of his views; but when he spoke just now of the progress of the country which had been committed to the care and judgment of the coming Parliament, he begged to say that he used the word progress advisedly. He did not believe in stationary politics. To him progress appeared necessary to the safety, because it was necessary to the health and vitality, of the Constitution. Much remained for the consideration of the Parliament about to sit. Taxation was still further to be lightened. Economy had still further to be effected, education still more to be promoted. Also attention would have to be paid to the practical conditions of life of the great mass of the working people, those which were the most potent of all educational influences, and which might be largely improved by wise legislation. The whole external policy of Government had of late been more and more tempered in accordance with the enlightenment and the advancing spirit of the age. He proposed, in the name of the electors, and by virtue of the generous confidence placed in him, in the new Parliament to take some part in those interesting questions. There was, however, one question which might fairly be expected to engage the attention of Parliament, and upon which he must say a few words, and that was the question of Parliamentary reform. He was in favour of the vertical as well as the lateral extension of the franchise. While ready to meet and satisfy the fears and the prudent doubts of the more cautious, still he was of opinion that there should be a broad tide extension of the franchise, so as to give a share of power to the masses of the people in guiding the policy and legislation of the country, and in the selection of those who would have to govern and legislate for them as well as other classes. He thought we had in this country, by the common consent of all critics, this merit and characteristic—namely, that, though we advanced slowly, at least that advance was sure; that we never took a backward step, never desired to go back. Look at the long list of great measures of reform which had been enacted since the great Reform Bill of 1832. Every one of those great and beneficial measures was in its time opposed and delayed, but at last triumphantly passed; and, when passed, every one of those measures had, by its practical success, conferred such benefits upon the nation that there was no desire to abolish it. He trusted that this fact would be a lesson to the Parliament which was about to assemble. He could not leave that spot, elected as he there was six years ago upon the very question, without reiterating his conviction—his unshaken conviction—that the elective franchise could be safely, wisely, and prudently extended. Time fled fast—even too fast, it seemed. But yesterday he first presented himself to their notice; and that day he stood before them at their senior, though perhaps least worthy, member. In that respect he occupied the place of one who had served them well and faithfully for thirty-three years. Mr. Stansfeld then paid a very graceful compliment to his late colleague, Sir Charles Wood, whose varied experience in the administration of the country, unprejudiced mind, calm and sound judgment Mr. Stansfeld enlarged upon, and acknowledged the judicious advice and many acts of kindness which he had received from the Right Hon. Baronet. Mr. Stansfeld, in conclusion, again thanked them for the confidence again reposed in him by re-electing him.

## MR. HORSMAN AT STROUD.

Great bitterness characterised the contest at Stroud, where the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby was brought forward in opposition to Mr. Horsemann. At the nomination, on Tuesday, that gentleman was received with the most tremendous uproar, and it was twenty-five minutes before he could get a hearing. Just previous to the commencement of his speech two effigies were brought amongst the crowd, which caused great amusement and no inconsiderable amount of tumult. One was a head representing Mr. Horsemann's, one half painted blue (the Tory colour), and one half yellow (the Whig colour). The other was a weathercock: one side was painted yellow, and inscribed, "Mr. Horsemann in 1853"; the other was painted blue, and inscribed, "Mr. Horsemann in 1865." When the right hon. gentleman succeeded in obtaining a hearing he said he would tell them the meaning of the hat and the bird—

The hat was like his own (a white one), but under it was a block of wood, without any brains, and with a shut mouth. Now, he interpreted that to mean Mr. Ponsonby's head (Tremendous uproar). The bird with the side of 1865 represented a game cock, and that of 1853 very like a goose. After another long interval of uproar, Mr. Horsemann asked why it was that this opposition had been got up and this contest brought about, and he proceeded to criticise most severely, and with great personality, the conduct of his opponents and of their candidate. The proposer and seconder of Mr. Ponsonby, he remarked, had both said they knew very little of him, and they had not said that his opinions were identical with theirs. They had admitted that he was a stranger, but one of his supporters had recently said in his praise that he was a magnificent specimen of humanity. That was like they would recommend a prize ox, and no doubt he did credit to his feeders; but Mr. Horsemann would not pretend to compete with his opponent at a prize show. In being started against himself for the Stroud plate, Mr. Ponsonby had no more chance than a prize pig running for the Derby. Why did not Mr. Barnard and Mr. Bowly start a candidate of their own opinions? Mr. Barnard had said he was a Radical, but he did not belong to the party of the old English Radical. There used to be three parties—the Moderate Liberal, the Radical, and the Conservative; but the Radical was an Englishman, and ready to defend his country. There was now, however, a new party—a new democrat, who was a bad cross of the American democrat. As a party they were very small and very noisy; they had no admiration for our English institutions, and wanted to import everything from America. He had no sympathy with them. He had always opposed them, and he hoped he always should. He denied that they belonged to the Liberal party at all. The Liberal party was liberal, enlightened, and tolerant; but the new English Yankee was ignorant, illiberal, and intolerant. They were numerically few, politically insignificant, and morally contemptible. He was now going to show them the morality of this party in Stroud. He then read, amid repeated interruption, a letter recently published in a small local paper, recommending that the advanced Liberals should work upon the ground of opposition to himself, and vote for either Whig, Tory, or Radical, so that they could succeed in turning him out. To get rid of him he knew that party would vote for anybody, even Old Nick himself, and he believed that that personage would be their most appropriate leader. He concluded a speech of two hours and a quarter in length, most of which time had been spent in endeavouring to conciliate the crowd by an anticipation of victory on the morrow.

**OLD BLACKFRIARS  
BRIDGE.**

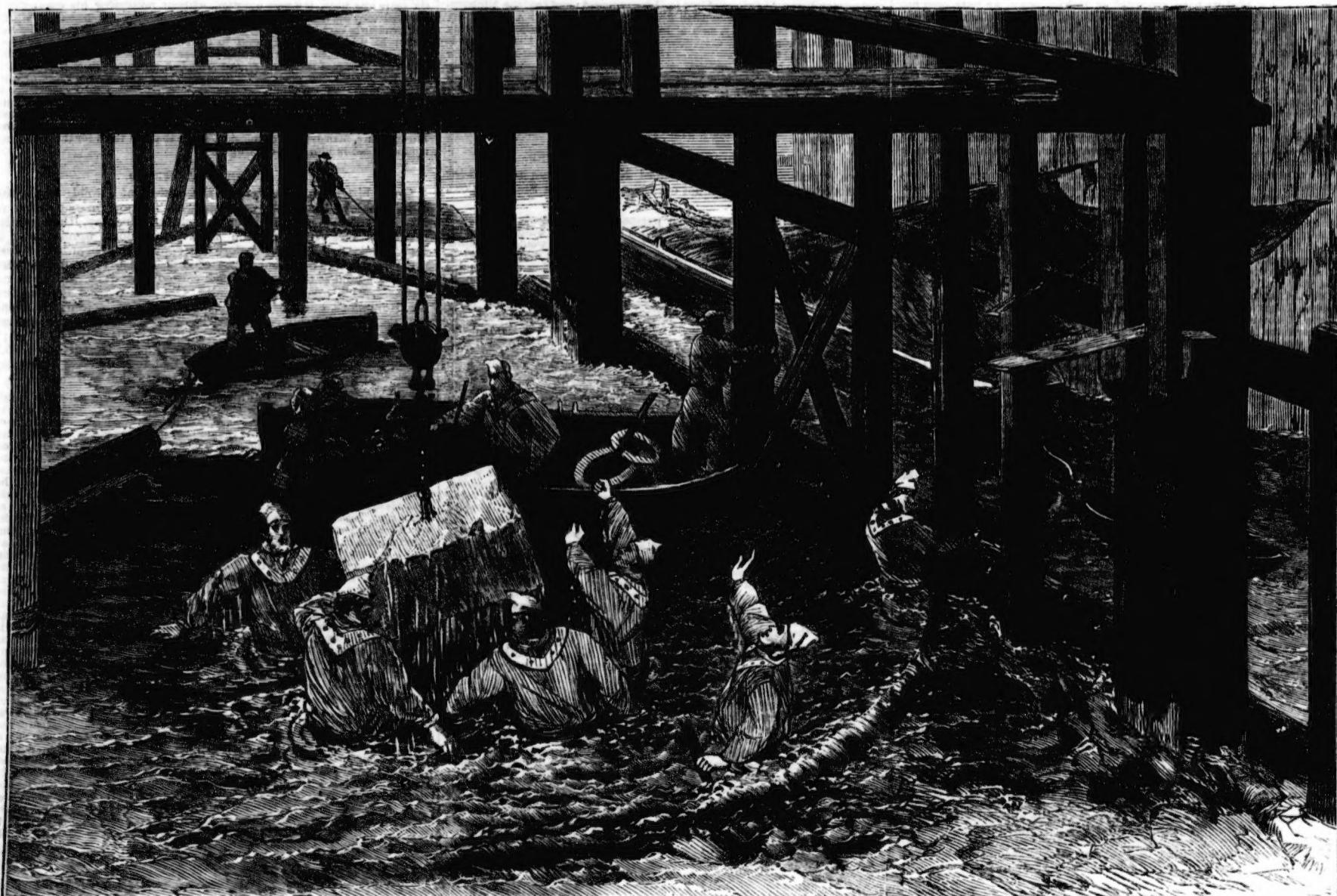
OLD Blackfriars Bridge, so long familiar to residents of the metropolis, has almost totally disappeared. All that now remains of it are the foundations of the piers, and even these are being fast grubbed up, and the foundation-stone, with its contents, is being raised. When operations are about to be commenced a boat is seen to put off from the shore containing several men clad in waterproof cloth of a light brown colour, with red caps on their heads, and a sort of metal yoke across their shoulders, to steady them, we presume. These men drop into the water, and immediately commence wandering about in an apparently purposeless and disconsolate manner. Yet despite of their seeming troubles, they appear to be actuated by a manful spirit of investigation, and go probing with long crowbars underneath the wall, doing work with their hands which their eyes cannot see. After a time, some result appears from their efforts. Chains are lowered and carried under the water; the men step aside and give the signal to the machinist above; a wrench takes place, and from out the water there emerges a huge stone, which has been torn from its resting-place, by the power of steam, as easily as a child's tooth would be extracted by the forceps of a dentist. This process is again and again repeated, the result being the gradual disappearance of the massive stone piers on which the bridge rested. A rope is drawn across that portion of the river where the men are at work, and a boat, with life-belts, is constantly hovering about them, ready to be of service should an accident occur.

The foundation-stone of Blackfriars Bridge was laid on the 31st of October, 1760—so that the structure is little more than one hundred years old; and during the last twenty or thirty years its repair has cost the Corporation, from first to last, a sum fabulous in amount. The foundation was laid, on

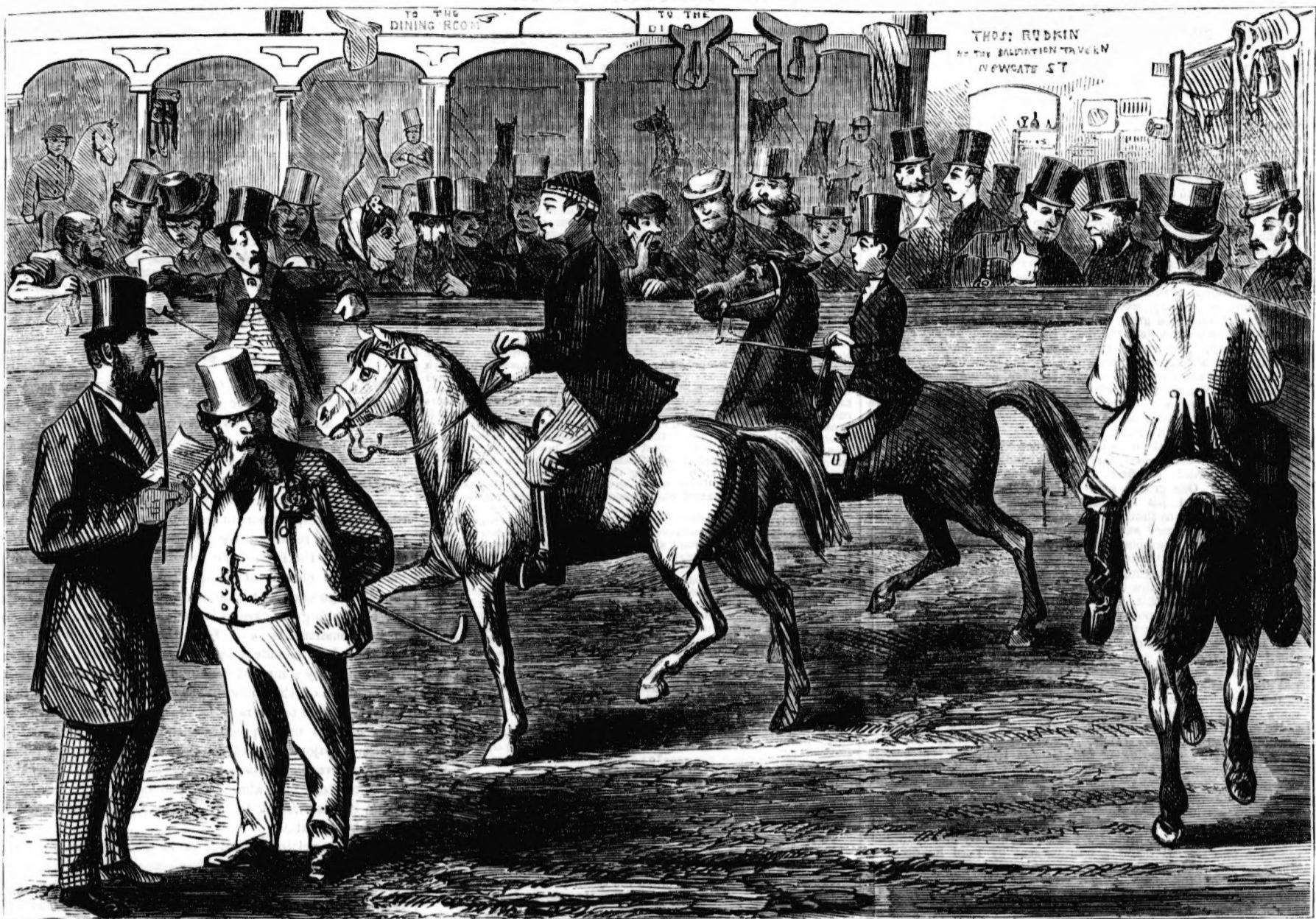
the day mentioned, by Sir Thomas Chitty, the then Lord Mayor, accompanied by the members of the Court of Aldermen and Common Council. As the stone was adjusted the Corporation sword and mace were laid upon it, and several rounds of cannon were fired. There were deposited in it a gold five-guinea piece, a two-guinea piece, a guinea, and a half-guinea, a crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, a half-penny, and a farthing, "to show," as a record of the transaction written at the time states, "at a future distant period the standard of the coin in the late reign" (that of George II.). The architect of the bridge was Mr. Robert Mylne, and there is a tradition that in the enthusiasm of the moment he took from his neck a silver medal, bearing a complimentary inscription, which had been presented to him when a very young man as a token of professional promise and skill by the College of St. Luke, at Rome, and threw it into the cavity of the foundation-stone, in which it was afterwards hermetically sealed, along with the various coins. There was also inclosed in the cavity a piece of pure tin, on which was an inscription in Latin, stating that the stone of the bridge, undertaken by the Common Council of London, was laid, "amidst the rage of an expensive war, for the public accommodation and ornament of the City (Robert Mylne being the architect); and that there might remain to posterity a monument of the City's affections to the man who, by the strength of his genius, the steadiness of his mind, and a certain kind of happy contagion of his probity and spirit (under the Divine favour and fortunate auspices of George II.), recovered, augmented, and secured the British empire in Asia, Africa, and America, and restored the ancient reputation and influence of his country among the nations of Europe, the citizens of London have unanimously voted this bridge to be inscribed with the name of William Pitt."



STATUE OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES BARRY IN THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.—(J. H. F. L. Y. R. A., SCULPTOR.)  
SEE PAGE 23.



Raising the Foundation-Stone of Old Blackfriars Bridge



THE HORSE SHOW AT ISLINGTON: TRYING THE PONIES.



TRIAL OF DR. PRITCHARD: COUNSEL ADDRESSING THE JURY FOR THE DEFENCE.—(SEE PAGE 23)

**HORSE SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.**

The horse show at Islington last year was deservedly so successful that it was resolved to repeat the experiment again this season, though on a larger, a more extended, and, if possible, better scale; and accordingly the show was opened on Friday week, and was continued till Thursday last. There were in all nearly 400 entries, divided into ten classes. The first class was devoted to thoroughbred stallions; the second to stallions for roadsters or coaching stock; the third to riding horses, including those up to heavy weights, park hacks, and ladies' horses; the fourth class to hunters of five years old and upwards; the fifth to hunters of four years old; the sixth to carriage horses not under 15 1/2 hands in match pairs; then there was a class for weight-carrying cobs and three classes of ponies. It is not too much to say that in each and all of these classes were to be found some of the finest specimens of horses to be met with even in England, which is saying a great deal in a few words.

The arrangements for the show were very similar to those of last year, with only such additional conveniences and improvements as that first attempt showed to be necessary. The animals were placed in comfortable, roomy, well-littered stalls, occupying the whole basement of both the great and minor halls. They were fed and watered three times a day, and every stall was scrupulously cleaned each morning. There were reserved seats in the galleries, and a special Royal box had been constructed for the Prince of Wales, who honoured the show with a visit, on Monday, accompanied by the Princess of Wales. The whole centre part of the hall was turned into a circus in which the various classes of horses were examined and exercised as to their paces before the judges made their final award. As most of the animals were very spirited, and not a few of them were frightened on first making their appearance in this novel arena, the judging of each class generally afforded as fine an exhibition of horsemanship as of horses. One groom, amid the applause of all the spectators, maintained his seat upon a noble-looking horse, who reared and plunged as though he meant to kick his shoes off. The judging was commenced at ten o'clock on Friday week, in the presence of a large assemblage of visitors. The stallions of both classes, riding horses, hunters, chargers, &c., were the first taken. Foremost among the thoroughbred stallions was Caractacus, a winner of the blue ribbon of the turf, who took the first prize last year, and takes it again this. The idleness of stud life has told unfavourably in racing point of view upon the once splendid form of this celebrated Derby winner. Anything less like a racer than this now sleek, fat animal can scarcely be imagined. Scottish Chief took the third prize, and, though not now in training, still looked as small a horse as ever, considering what he has done. The second prize went to Diophantus, who ran so well in the Derby four years ago. An extra prize was given to an aged mare belonging to Mr. Casson. Lord Clifden was also there, looking sadly fallen off in form; and here also were Rouge Dragon and Marionette. In coaching stallions, one of the best shown was Prince of Wales, No. 31, belonging to Mr. George Holmes. There were some fine specimens also shown in the minor hall, particularly numbers 37, 38, and 47. In riding horses, the whole class was not only very numerous but very excellent. It would be difficult to praise this portion of the show too highly. Among hunters, Lord Spencer took the first prize with Brown Stout, a magnificent animal, standing over 16 hands high. By some apparently unaccountable omission two splendid-looking hunters sent by Lord Rendlesham were entirely overlooked, though they were not surpassed by any horses of this class in the building. It was among the hunters of four years old, however, that the best animals were to be found. This class was absolutely superb, as were also the weight-carrying cobs, some of which were the very perfection of what these stout, middle-aged gentlemen's horses should be. The class of carriage horses was small, but very good. The ponies, as usual, formed the most numerous, and, to the general public, perhaps the most popular class in the building. It was impossible to imagine anything more perfect than many of these diminutive examples of equine beauty, some of them while faultless as to form being literally no larger than Newfoundland dogs, and, as far as gentleness, docility, and prettiness were concerned, one might almost fancy they had been the parlour pets of ladies. There were three classes of these animals, and nearly one hundred had been sent in for competition. The trying of the ponies, which forms the subject of our Engraving, afforded an infinite and unflagging source of interest to the spectators each day during which the show was open. Altogether, the show, both in its attractions and arrangements, was one which eminently deserved the attention of all lovers of horses—that is to say, the public generally.

**ENGLAND AND AMERICA.**

THE correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of the close of the war in America and the consequent withdrawal of belligerent rights from the Confederates, has been published. The first document in the series is a despatch from Earl Russell to Sir Frederick Bruce, notifying that, in consequence of the proclamation of President Johnson, abandoning the blockade of the Southern ports, the British Government withdrew the belligerent rights of the South, with certain reservations, the most important of which are thus expressed:—

But, in adopting this decision as regards Confederate vessels of war found within British ports, harbours, and waters, when the orders are received by her Majesty's authorities, her Majesty's Government consider that a due regard for national good faith and honour requires that her Majesty's authorities should be instructed that any Confederate vessels of war so required to depart should, on their departure, have the benefit of the prohibition hitherto enforced against their being pursued within twenty-four hours by a cruiser of the United States lying at the time within the same port, harbour, and waters, and that such prohibition should be then and for the last time maintained in favour of such Confederate vessels of war.

Her Majesty's Government cannot anticipate any objection being made by the Government of the United States to this reserve, when the ground on which it is adopted is explained to that Government.

Her Majesty's Government have, however, thought it right to provide for the contingency of the commander of any Confederate vessel of war which may be found in any port, harbour, or waters of her Majesty's dominions at the time when these new orders are received by her Majesty's authorities, or may enter such port, harbour, or waters within a month after these new orders are received, desiring to divest his vessel of her warlike character and to assume the flag of any nation recognised by her Majesty's Government as in a state of peace with her Majesty; and in such a case her Majesty's authorities will be authorised to allow the commander of the vessel to do so, and, after disarming her, to remain without a Confederate flag within British waters, at his own risk in all respects; in which case such commander will be distinctly apprised that he is to expect no further protection from her Majesty's Government, except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace. The rule as to twenty-four hours would not be applicable to the case of such vessel.

To this despatch Mr. Seward replied as follows:—

**MR. SEWARD TO SIR F. BRUCE.**

Department of State, Washington, June 19, 1865.

Sir.—Due consideration has been given to a despatch which Earl Russell addressed to you on the 2nd of June inst., and of which, on the 14th inst., you were so kind as to leave a copy at this department. The President is gratified by the information which that paper contains, to the effect that her Majesty's Government have determined to consider the war which has lately prevailed between the United States and the insurgents of this country to have ceased *de facto*, and that her Majesty's Government now recognise the re-establishment of peace within the whole territory of which the United States were in undisturbed possession at the beginning of the civil war.

The President is also gratified to learn from Earl Russell's despatch that her Majesty's Government will forthwith send to her Majesty's authorities in all ports, harbours, and waters belonging to her Majesty, whether within the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, orders henceforth to refuse admission into any such ports, harbours, and waters of any vessel of war carrying the insurgent flag, and to require any insurgent vessels of war which, after the time that the orders may be received by her Majesty's authorities, may have already entered such ports, and which, having complied with the previous proclamations of the British Government, may be actually within such ports, harbours, and waters, forthwith to depart from the same.

It is with regret, however, that I have to inform you that Earl Russell's despatch is accompanied by some reservations and explanations which are deemed unacceptable by the Government of the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that the United States do not admit what they have her

tofore constantly controverted, that the original concession of belligerent privileges to the rebels by Great Britain was either necessary or just, or sanctioned by the law of nations.

The correspondence which took place between this Government and that of her Majesty at an early stage of the insurrection shows that the United States deemed the formation of a mutual engagement by Great Britain with France that those two Powers would act in concert in regard to the said insurrection to be an unfriendly proceeding, and that the United States therefore declined to receive from either of those Powers any communication which avowed the existence of such an arrangement. I have therefore now to regret that Earl Russell has thought it necessary to inform this Government that her Majesty's Government have found it expedient to consult with the Government of France upon the question whether her Majesty's Government will now recognise the restoration of peace in the United States.

It is a further source of regret that her Majesty's Government avow that they will still continue to consider that any United States cruiser, which shall hereafter be lying in a British port, harbour, or waters, shall be detained twenty-four hours, so as to afford an opportunity for an insurgent vessel, then actually being within the said port, harbours, or waters, to gain the advantage of the same time for her departure from the same port, harbour, or waters.

It is further source of regret that her Majesty's Government have deemed it proper to make the additional reservation in favour of insurgent vessels of war, that for the period of a whole month which shall elapse after the new orders now to be issued by her Majesty's Government shall have been received by the said authorities any insurgent vessel which may be found in, or which may enter, any port, harbour, or waters of her Majesty's dominions, and which may desire to divest itself of its warlike character, and to assume the flag of any nation recognised by her Majesty's Government with which her Majesty is at peace, will be allowed to do so; and, further, that such vessels, after disarming themselves, will be permitted to remain in such port, harbour, or waters without an insurgent flag, although the twenty-four hours rule will not be applicable to the cases of such vessels. Far from being able to admit the legality or justice of the instructions thus made, it is my duty to inform your Excellency that, in the first place, the United States cannot assent to an abridgment of reciprocal hospitalities between the public vessels of the United States and those of Great Britain. So long as her Majesty's Government shall insist upon enforcing the twenty-four hours rule before mentioned, of which the United States have so long, and, as they think, so justly, complained, the United States must apply the same rule to public vessels of Great Britain.

Again, it is my duty further to state that the United States cannot admit and, on the contrary, they controvert and protest against, the decision of the British Government which would allow vessels of war of insurgents or pirates to enter or to leave British ports, whether for disarmament or otherwise, or for assuming a foreign flag or otherwise. As to all insurgent or piratical vessels found in ports, harbours, or water of British dominions, whether they entered into such ports, harbours, or waters before or after any new orders of her Majesty's Government may be received by any authority of her Majesty's Government established there, this Government maintains and insists that such vessels are forfeited to and ought to be delivered to the United States upon reasonable application in such cases made, and that if captured at sea, under whatsoever flag, by a naval force of the United States such capture will be lawful.

Notwithstanding, however, the exceptions and reservations which have been made by her Majesty's Government, and which have been herein considered, the United States accept with pleasure the declaration by which her Majesty's Government have withdrawn their former concession of belligerent character to the insurgents, and this Government further freely admits that, the normal relations between the two countries being practically restored to the condition in which they stood before the civil war, the right to search British vessels has come to an end by an arrangement satisfactory in every material respect between the two nations.

It will be a source of satisfaction to this Government to know that her Majesty's Government have considered the views herein presented in a spirit favourable to the establishment of a lasting and intimate friendship between the two nations.—I have, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To this communication Earl Russell sent the subjoined reply:—

**EARL RUSSELL TO SIR F. BRUCE.**

Foreign Office, July 6, 1865.

Sir,—I have received and laid before the Queen your despatch of the 19th of June, with a copy of Mr. Seward's note on the subject of the cessation of belligerent rights.

Her Majesty's Government are sorry to find that the reservations and explanations which accompanied the orders of the 2nd of June are deemed unacceptable by the Government of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government did not expect, indeed, that the United States, after the course they have hitherto taken, would now acknowledge that the original concession of belligerent rights was either necessary or just, or sanctioned by the law of nations.

Her Majesty's Government, however, having, in common with all the maritime Powers of Europe, acknowledged the belligerent rights of blockade on the part of the United States, and having recognised the existence of a belligerent against whom that right was exercised in conformity, as they are convinced, with the law of nations and the practice of centuries, could not be expected on their part to shrink from the consequences of the course they had deliberately adopted. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, considered that a due regard for national faith and honour required that any Confederate vessel of war called upon to depart from her Majesty's ports, harbours, or waters should have the benefit of the twenty-four hours rule. But you will observe to Mr. Seward that this rule is then to be enforced for the last time.

Consequently, no Confederate vessel of war taking advantage of this rule could ever again have the benefit of it.

Her Majesty's Government have, in a like spirit, allowed that vessels lying in her Majesty's harbours or waters, or which during the space of a month shall come into these harbours or waters, shall be permitted to disarm and assume a peaceful character. Otherwise, vessels at sea, ignorant of the termination of the war, might be driven, without coals or sails, to perish on the neighbouring rocks or to founder at sea. Such inhospitality would not become the character of the nation for good faith and honour or for humanity.

But you will observe that her Majesty's Government have instructed their authorities in distant ports distinctly to apprise the commander of any such Confederate vessel that he is to expect no further protection from her Majesty's Government, except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace. The twenty-four hours rule would not be applicable to such case.

The Government of the United States will therefore be entitled to maintain that such vessels are forfeited and ought to be delivered to the United States upon reasonable application in such cases made. Only such application must be made good in a British court of law if the vessel is found in British waters.

In the case of a vessel captured at sea by a naval force of the United States, under whatever flag, the claim ought to be made good in a court of law of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government will further illustrate their views on this head by the inclosures to this despatch.

Part of these inclosures consist of despatches to and from Paris. Her Majesty's Government never can admit that, in presence of a great war which interrupted and destroyed a friendly and useful commerce extending along 3000 miles of the American coast—a war reducing great numbers of industrious families of both nations to poverty and afflicting a whole continent—the Governments of England and France should not, as far as possible, act in concert, in pursuance, not of any formal engagement, but of a mutual understanding.

Her Majesty's Government, however, are gratified to find that the United States no longer claim the belligerent right to search British vessels, and that the normal relations of the two countries are practically returned to the condition in which they stood before the civil war.

Her Majesty's Government trust that these explanations, founded upon views which her Majesty's Government have maintained in a spirit of just neutrality, will prove to be favourable to the establishment of a lasting and intimate friendship between the two nations.—I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

**MESSRS. MERRYWEATHER AND SONS,** of London, have carried off the first prize of 500 thalers, placed in the hands of the Cologne Exhibition Committee by the "Colonia" Fire Insurance Company, to be awarded to the makers of the best steam fire-engine, as well as a diploma certifying that they have received the first "prize for the best steam fire-engine."

**NEW AFRICAN LAKE.**—Mr. Baker has explored the other and western source of the White Nile spoken of by Captain Speke—but disbelieved and (so far as a fact can be refuted) refuted by Captain Burton—originating in the lake called by Captain Speke Lake Ngizi. The lake seems to be as big and as long as the Victoria Nyanza itself, and has been named by Mr. Baker the Albert Nyanza. He came upon the lake first about a hundred miles west of Kamrasi's capital (M'rooli), which last was visited by Captains Speke and Grant, and in N. latitude 1 deg. 14 min. The lake is 1132 ft. lower than the Nile at M'rooli, and surrounded by mountains which rise to a height of 1470 ft. above its level. It was sixty miles wide where Mr. Baker first came upon it, and widens as you go southward. It is about 260 miles long from south to north. Mr. Baker navigated it in a canoe from the point at which he reached it to the place at which the Nile flows through it, in N. lat. 2 deg. 16 min. For twenty miles the White Nile flows through this lake, and at length issues from it where Captain Speke had predicted. Mr. Baker also ascended the Nile for about ten miles from the point at which it entered the lake, the direction being easterly, when he was stopped by a vast waterfall of 120 ft. in height—one of the reaches avoided by Captains Speke and Grant through their taking the chord instead of following the bends of the river. The lake itself tends northward right into Uganda and then westward.

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SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

**THE ELECTIONS.**

THE metropolitan elections have, on the whole, terminated most satisfactorily. For once, at least, the favour usually shown to mediocrities at these contests has been withheld, and claims have been recognised to which, in most Parliamentary contests, little, if any, importance is attached. If it were necessary to prove that our present electoral system does not secure the return to Parliament of the best possible representatives, the sort of astonishment caused by Mr. Mill's having been returned for Westminster would be sufficient evidence of the fact. We suppose Mr. Göschen would still have a good chance of being elected by the City if he were less distinguished as a financier and a writer than he actually is; but, taking the case as it stands, his election reflects credit on his constituents, and, from the speech in which he was nominated, it is evident that they feel the advantage of being represented by a man of his high attainments. In the City the triumph of the Liberals has been complete. The Conservatives, unable to tolerate the prospect of four Liberals being returned, had made preparations for a severe contest; but, though a majority, perhaps, of the chief commercial magnates are Conservatives, Liberalism prevails among the great body of the electors, and, almost as soon as the day's struggle had begun it was evident that both the Conservative candidates would be defeated.

The most exciting, however, of the metropolitan contests took place at Westminster, where the electors, in doing honour to Mr. Mill's genius, have at the same time pronounced in favour of the great principles which he not only advocates but has actually brought to the test. Mr. Mill has not, like so many other candidates, contented himself with saying that a member of Parliament should be an independent representative, chosen freely without any solicitation on his part. He has abstained altogether from canvassing, and, while giving full answers to every question put to him as to his political principles, has at the same time given the electors clearly to understand that he made no pledges, and that, if elected, he should claim the right of voting on all questions as he might think fit. Mr. Mill is an independent Liberal of extreme views; but there are some points on which he does not go nearly so far as Mr. Bright and the members of the Manchester school, who by "Liberalism" mean pure egotism. Thus, when Mr. Mill was asked his opinion on what is absurdly called the "principle" of non-intervention, he said that he recognised no such principle. He considered that every country ought to be allowed to settle its own affairs without being interfered with; but that if, in seeking to do this, a small country should be attacked by a powerful despotism, then it would be mere selfishness to look on under the hypocritical plea that "the principle of non-intervention" forbade us to meddle in the matter. Mr. Mill also differs from the great mass of extreme Liberals in rejecting the ballot. This arises from his natural hatred of everything that savours of secrecy and timidity. He, of all men, is least afraid to avow his opinions. He would have every one accustom himself to speak and vote freely and openly. According to Mr. Mill's creed, true Liberals should not be afraid to stand up in the cause of freedom, either at home or abroad.

The electors of Westminster, by returning Mr. Mill, have done this good to the Liberal cause generally: they have disproved, once more, the assertion so often made, that large constituencies fail to appreciate the merits of really eminent men. And, when we find Mr. Layard chosen by Southwark, Mr. Hughes by Lambeth, Mr. Torrens by Finsbury, and Sir Charles Bright by Greenwich, we may fairly say that the reproach to which the metropolitan constituencies have so long been liable cannot, at least, be cast upon them now.

That the general result of the elections will be to increase the majority of the Liberal party in the House of Commons is already certain. The Liberals will not lose ground in England, while in Scotland, and, above all, in Ireland, it seems probable that they will gain upon their opponents. Some of the places in Scotland which habitually return Conservatives to Parliament are, this time, being vigorously contested, and with a fair chance of success for the Liberal candidates. From what we know, at the moment of writing, of election prospects in Ireland, it would seem that the differences between the English and Irish Liberals may now be considered at an end. In the elections of 1857 and 1859 there were several instances of Conservatives being chosen by constituencies which had previously sent Liberals to Parliament and in which it was notorious that the majority of voters were on the Liberal side. A reaction seems now to have taken place. The unnatural alliance between Irish Liberals and English Conservatives no longer exists; and, in all probability, the state of parties

which prevailed in Ireland some fifteen years ago, is about to be restored.

Irish members will always find themselves in a dilemma on a great many important points. Protestantism, as a creed, is more "liberal" than Roman Catholicism; yet the Irish Protestant members are nearly all Conservatives—if on no other question, at least on that of the Irish Establishment. Then the Irish Roman Catholic members, as supporters of the Pope, find themselves opposed to the Liberals on many matters of foreign policy, especially in connection with Italian affairs; yet it is only through the Liberals that they can hope to obtain that full measure of relief which they naturally desire. In Ireland, more than in any other part of the United Kingdom, it is evident that the Conservatives are those who wish to keep what they have got; the Liberals those who are endeavouring to get what is still withheld from them. The Irish Conservative, as a rule, is a Protestant, who naturally despises the authority of Rome, and wishes to retain for Protestantism the revenues of the Irish Church; while the Irish Liberal is a Catholic, who is content to remain in spiritual and in some temporal matters the absolute slave of the Pope, and whose Liberalism consists, above all, in a desire to appropriate Irish Church property to the use of his own religion. In Ireland we see Liberalism and Conservatism in all their naked selfishness. Indeed, a thorough-going Irish Liberal, in the present state of things, and as long as the Irish Establishment is kept up, is all but an impossibility. The Protestant is almost certain to break down in his Liberalism on the Church question; the Catholic is sure to be as illiberal as possible in connection with all questions, at home or abroad, in which the interests of the Pope are concerned.

However, in Ireland, as in Scotland and in England, it seems probable that the number of Lord Palmerston's supporters will be increased by the elections of the present week. But as, altogether, something like two hundred members will be returned to Parliament who have never sat in Parliament before, it will be impossible to know precisely what the relative strength of parties will be until some important question is brought before the new House. From an article in the last number of the *Quarterly* it appears that the Conservatives are still sanguine as to the chances of a division taking place in the Liberal camp. This calculation is based, above all, on the apparent certainty that Lord Palmerston will not remain chief of the Cabinet for more than a few months after the meeting of Parliament. Then, the leadership having devolved on Mr. Gladstone, it is thought impossible that the Whigs will serve under him as they have willingly done under Lord Palmerston, who is more a Conservative than a Whig, whereas Mr. Gladstone is less a Whig than a Radical. It is perfectly true that the Conservative party is a more homogeneous body than the Liberal party, and that on the question of Reform Whigs and Radicals differ more from each other than Whigs and Conservatives. Thus, Lord Palmerston and his immediate supporters are as much opposed to Mr. Bright, and even to Mr. Baines, as the most thoroughgoing Conservative can be. If Mr. Bright has hitherto voted on the Ministerial side, it is because, the House having only two sides, he is obliged to choose between actual Ministers whom he has recently accused of "betrayal," "treachery," and "violation of solemn pledges," and possible Ministers who have never even pretended to have any political views in common with him. It is quite possible that when Lord Palmerston retires there may be a serious split between the Radicals, who wish to give a more democratic character to the Constitution, and the Whigs, who certainly desire nothing of the kind. But the Whigs will put up with a good deal rather than leave office; and, as they are bound to bring in a reform bill of some kind, it is far more probable that, under the guidance of Mr. Gladstone, they will make terms with the Radicals than that they will abandon them, to effect what, after all, would only be a temporary union with the Conservatives.

**SPINNING-WHEELS FOR THE QUEEN.**—Last winter her Majesty was graciously pleased to favour Mr. Peter Stewart, spinning-wheel maker, Spitalfield, Shropshire, with an order for a two-handed spinning-wheel for her Majesty's use. Mr. Stewart, who is an adept in his profession, having spent upwards of sixty years at it, has, with great care and taste, executed her Majesty's order. The wheel was sent to the Queen before her departure from Balmoral. Her Majesty was so highly pleased with it that she had it removed to Windsor Castle. A photograph of her Majesty sitting at the spinning-wheel was also allowed to be taken. The maker has been instructed to manufacture another wheel of home wood, to be ready for her Majesty on her return to Balmoral in the autumn.

**FIRE AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**—Shortly after eight o'clock on Monday evening, when the men of Mr. Tucker, bookbinder, who has about a hundred men employed in the building, had left, a fire broke out in their work-rooms. These rooms are under the King's library, and near to the old guard-room and Mr. Panizzi's private residence. It is stated that they are the only rooms in the Museum in which lights are allowed. There were shortly some ten fire-engines on the spot, about equally composed of steamers and those of the brigade. The fire was soon extinguished without any material damage having been done.

**FEARFUL SCENE AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE, HULL.**—On Saturday night last, whilst the drama of "Jeanie Deans" was being performed at the Queen's Theatre, Hull, a quantity of planks fell from the roof on to the stage during one of the scenes in which the well-known actress Miss Marriott and several members of the stock company were taking part. This circumstance gave rise to a belief that the roof was falling in. Moreover, a cry of "Fire!" was raised in the gallery, which served to increase the fear that had seized the audience—a crowded one. Under the dread of one or other of the alarms being well founded, the audience rose en masse and rushed to the doors. A fearful scene ensued. The doorways became choked up, and the attempts made to get out were vain. Amid screaming, yelling, struggling, and the wildest disorder, a great part of the audience were either knocked down, trampled upon and severely bruised, or frightfully crushed against the passage walls. The greatest sufferers were removed to a neighbouring chemist's, and surgical aid was soon obtained. As soon as they were able to be removed they were taken to their respective homes. In the more serious cases, however, it was deemed advisable to convey them to the infirmary. One man, Joseph Pocock, was knocked down and severely hurt by the crowd passing over him. On being picked up he was found to be unconscious, and was removed to the infirmary. The female portion of the audience suffered most, and a great many of them through fear. There was not the slightest ground for either of the alarms, and the quantity of roofing which fell in was very small indeed. Some time elapsed ere order was completely restored. The performance was resumed.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN and the younger members of the Royal family have left Windsor for Osborne. Her Majesty will remain a month at Osborne, and, should the weather permit, will then probably embark from the Isle of Wight for Germany.

THE INFANT SON OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES has been christened in the private chapel at Windsor Castle, and has received the names George Frederick Ernest Albert.

THE HEALTH OF PRINCE HUMBERT, the heir apparent to the throne of Italy, is causing serious uneasiness to his family.

LORD CRANWORTH was sworn into office as Lord Chancellor on Tuesday, and took his seat in the Chancery Court, when he immediately afterwards proceeded with the business of the Court.

GENERAL LEE, according to a letter from Ostend, has landed at that place incog. and proceeded to Germany. Doubtful.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN is about to publish a history of his administration, prepared by himself.

LOCUSTS have been picked up at Totteridge, near Barnet.

LORD LOVAT is to have one of the vacant green ribbons of the Order of the Thistle.

THE CHOLERA is sensibly diminishing in Alexandria.

A NEW BUILDING for the Masonic Institution for Boys was opened, at Tottenham, on Saturday last.

NEW ZEALAND, from north to south, is agitated by the discovery of a new gold-field, at Okitiki, on the west coast.

AN ANTI-MEAT CLUB has been formed in New York, in consequence of the high price of meat.

A NEW POEM by Professor Longfellow will be published next month by Messrs. Routledge and Sons.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has just paid £80,000 for the villas inhabited by the Empress at Nice, including the villa Bermond, in which the Grand Duke expired.

A PIANO played by steam is shortly to be produced at the Paris Hippodrome.

DONATO, the one-legged dancer, died, at Cyragne, France, on the 10th ult.

THE BANKING FIRM OF OVEREND, GURNEY, AND CO., is about to be converted into a limited liability company, with a capital of £5,000,000.

THE WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY are exhibiting at the Dublin Exhibition their 200,000th sewing-machine. The machine has been most beautifully and elaborately got up.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS have been performing in Paris; but, a quarrel about the finances having arisen in the happy family, the brothers have left for London.

MR. ADAM BLACK is at present very unpopular with the constituency of Edinburgh, which has given rise to a respectable joke. "What can have caused Adam's fall?" asked one constituent. "The Eve of an election," was the reply.

A THUNDERSTORM suddenly burst over a field, at Coray, in the west of France, in which sixteen men were working together, when seven of them were instantly killed by the lightning, and three others much injured.

THE VICTORIA CROSS has been conferred upon Captain George Vincent Fosbery for gallant conduct before the enemy during the operations at Umbeiy, on the north-west frontier of India.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY CONVICTS were recently found under some stones at Portland, which led to the discovery that the convicts were in the habit of communicating with, and receiving money and letters from, their friends.

A DAILY CONTEMPORARY stated the other day that the Rev. Newman Hall, in addressing his congregation on Sunday evening on their duties during the election, cautioned them against being influenced by threats or promises, submitting to intimidation, or taking a bribe. What can the ladies think of the rev. gentleman after that?

A STRIKE of an entirely novel kind has broken out in Marseilles. Some six thousand bachelors have met and pledged themselves to renounce matrimony until damsels abjure expensive ways and take to domesticity and economy in dress.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE has been visited by a disastrous storm. The mail-steamer Athens has, we regret to say, been totally wrecked, and many other vessels have been lost. It is greatly to be feared that there has been a serious loss of life.

MR. GLADSTONE has been made, by the French papers, to take upon his shoulders the entire sins of the late Lord Chancellor. Our neighbours, of course, confound the offices of Lord Chancellor and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MR. PANIZZI has resigned the office of Principal Librarian and Secretary at the British Museum. Mr. Panizzi quits his post with a special retiring allowance of £1400 a year—that is to say, upon a pension equal to his salary (£1200), with an additional allowance of £200 per annum for the official residence.

THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS in the employment of the Messrs. Cubitt, builders, Gray's-inn-lane, struck work, on Monday afternoon, in consequence of their demand of an advance of wages to the extent of three farthings an hour being refused. The Master Builders' Association are about to take up the matter.

AT DURHAM, a policeman, in charge of a prisoner, went into a barber's to be shaved: when the operation had been only partially performed the prisoner bolted. The barber, razor in hand, and the policeman, half shaved, with the cloth upon his breast, rushed frantically after him, to the great dismay and consternation of the onlookers, who thought them both to be mad. The prisoner was eventually captured.

BURCHELL'S ZEBRA (*Asinus Burchelli of Gray*) presented her owners with a fine foal, at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, on Thursday week, which is just now the object of great attention to the visitors. The little animal has the awkward, long-legged appearance of an ordinary foal; the stripes are well marked, but the hair is rough and shaggy, especially about the hind quarters. This is not the first zebra born at the gardens: a pair might often be seen drawing a light chaise cart, tandem fashion, about London some years ago. The late Lord Derby was successful in rearing these pretty animals at his seat, Knowsley Park.

## STATUE OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES BARRY.

THE statue, by Mr. Feely, R.A., of the late Sir Charles Barry, R.A., the architect of the New Palace, at Westminster, which has been placed, with the sanction of the Government, by his personal friends and professional brethren, in the inner hall of that national building, was uncovered on Saturday, the 1st inst., in the presence of as many of the subscribers as could make arrangements to attend at a somewhat brief notice. The excellence of the likeness and the merit of the statue as a work of high art were fully recognised, and the occasion was not allowed to pass without some appropriate observations on the character and genius of Sir Charles Barry, as exemplified in his professional career, from Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A.; Mr. Tite, M.P.; Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H.; and Professor Donaldson. Mr. Charles Barry expressed the sense of the honour thus shown to the memory of his father entertained by Lady Barry and the family, several members of which were present at the short but highly interesting ceremony.

Sir Charles Barry was born in May, 1795, in Westminster. At an early age he was sent to school in Leicestershire, and, on his return to London, made up his mind to be an architect, and, accordingly, was bound apprentice to Messrs. Middleton and Bailey, architects, of Lambeth. It was, however, his earnest wish to study abroad.

His father having died, leaving him a slender patrimony, he resolved to devote a portion of his time and money to Continental travel, and left England in 1817, at the age of twenty-two. He was not long in any anxiety as to his studies. In Italy, the beauty and expressive power of his drawings attracted the attention of an Englishman of fortune about to visit Egypt, who offered the young student to bear him free of all expense, as his companion, if he would afford him the benefit of his pencil. The offer was accepted; and, after a considerable stay in Egypt, he returned to Rome. He then travelled in Greece, and returned to England, after an absence of about three years and a half. Soon after his arrival, the design for a church at Brighton was thrown open to competition, and Mr. Barry was the successful competitor. For the Manchester Athenaeum, a building in the Grecian style, he was also the successful candidate; but the most beautiful of all his works was the Grammar-school of King Edward VI. at Birmingham. His first work in London was the Travellers' Club, followed by the College of Surgeons and the Reform Club. In 1834 the old Houses of Parliament were burned, and when the design for a new building was thrown open to competition, that of Mr. Barry was adjudged the best. The work was commenced in 1840, and her Majesty opened the Victoria Tower and Royal Gallery in state, on the 3rd of February, 1852, when she conferred the honour of knighthood on the architect. He was chosen a Royal Academician in 1842, and was at various periods elected a member of many foreign societies. His architectural works are numerous.

## TRIAL OF DR. PRITCHARD FOR MURDER.

### THE TRIAL.

THE evidence for the defence was taken on Thursday, the 6th inst., and lasted only an hour and a half. There was no attempt to rebut the medical evidence of the Crown. Two of Dr. Pritchard's children—a girl aged about fourteen and a boy about eleven—were called to speak of the affectionate terms on which their parents lived, and of the attachment between the prisoner and his mother-in-law. The pleadings of counsel were then entered upon.

The Solicitor-General said it was his duty, on the evidence they had heard to press against the prisoner two acts of wilful murder, committed deliberately and with much cruelty on two defenceless women, the mother being sacrificed while tenderly watching over her child, on whom he was practising his nefarious and subtle arts, urging her slowly but surely to the grave. He pointed out, in careful detail, the circumstances which he held showed that the deaths were not attributable to accident or suicide, but were directly to be traced to the guilty hand of the prisoner. He concluded by asking a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Clark addressed the jury for the prisoner. He began by pointing out the horrible and incredible nature of the crime imputed to a member of an honourable profession, whose function it was to save life, not destroy it, and who was now charged with turning his knowledge with a devilish purpose against two defenceless women of his nearest kindred. He was also charged with the incredible crime of, while able to employ the more potent poisons, preferring to poison by slow degrees, all the time comforting and sympathising with his victims. He also went on to speak of the absence of all reasonable motive. As to the amount with M'Leod, no one could suppose that, having already had his desires gratified, he could have any intention of marrying the girl; much less was there any motive to murder his mother-in-law, who was always ready to assist him in his pecuniary difficulties. He accepted the alternative stated by the Solicitor-General, that the murder was committed by the prisoner or Mary M'Leod, and commented upon the strange omission of the Crown to ask Mary M'Leod whether or not her hand had administered the poison. Mr. Clark went on to show that all the poisons had passed through her hands, while all the medicines and drugs in the house were in an unlocked press within reach of the whole household. In the case of Mrs. Taylor he remarked that the poisoned tapioca had never been traced to any other hand than M'Leod's, there being no evidence that the prisoner ever knew that the tapioca was in the house at all. He attributed Mrs. Taylor's death to an overdose of Battley's solution, taken to relieve the pain caused by the poisoned tapioca, concluding that the poison had not been in it at the time, it being absurd to suppose that the prisoner, who never was alleged to have had access to the old lady's pockets, would allow that bottle to be about the house for a month if he had put poison in it. He pointed out the opportunities which M'Leod had had in her attendance on Mrs. Pritchard, and remarked that Dr. Pritchard had not prevented, but encouraged, his wife in getting a nurse and medical advice, and showed that the prisoner had taken no steps to keep people away who might have the means of watching him. He concluded by a pathetic appeal to the jury for a verdict of acquittal.

On the Court reassembling on Friday, the Lord Justice Clerk proceeded to sum up the evidence. After referring to the great atrocity of the crimes laid to the prisoner's charge, and the singular means by which it was alleged he had perpetrated these crimes, his Lordship said there were three things of which the jury must be satisfied upon the evidence, and went on to say:—

In the first place, they must be satisfied that the deceased died by poison; in the second place, that the poison was wilfully administered for the purpose of destroying life; and, in the third place, that it was the prisoner at the bar who so administered it or caused it to be so administered. Having gone over the medical evidence in regard to the first question, he said the jury would consider whether it was possible to resist these conclusions—first, that Mrs. Pritchard died from the action of antimony alone, administered in large quantities; and, second, that Mrs. Taylor died from the action of antimony, either alone or in combination with the vegetable of aconite and opium. In the case of Mrs. Pritchard the evidence of the poison having been taken continuously for a period of months excluded the possibility of either accident or suicide; and therefore it seemed impossible to resist the conclusion that the poison must have been administered by some one for the purpose of destroying her life. The character and conduct of Mrs. Taylor, and her general condition of body and mind, were such as not to suggest the idea of suicide in her case as a possibility at all; and, whether she died through the influence of antimony administered in several doses, as the chemical reports clearly bore out, or whether her death was brought about immediately through swallowing some of the contents of the bottle of Battley's solution, it was very difficult to understand how her death was brought about by accident. The jury would consider whether they could resist the conclusion that the poison by which Mrs. Taylor was deprived of life was also wilfully given for the very purpose of destroying life; the third question, which was one of vital interest in the case, was whether the prisoner administered, or procured to be administered, to either or both of the ladies, the poison by which their lives were destroyed; his Lordship went minutely into the evidence relating to the illness and death of the two ladies, directing the attention of the jury to the fact, and characterising it as "a very remarkable circumstance" that throughout, when the prisoner had occasion to explain to anybody what he thought was the matter with his wife, he called it gastric fever, when all the symptoms indicated the very reverse of her being under fever. He also pointed out to the jury that the prisoner reported to the registrar that Mrs. Taylor had been under paralysis for twelve hours, which he knew was an absolute falsehood, and that the disease which immediately preceded death was apoplexy, while the medical evidence had demonstrated that there was not a trace of apoplexy in the case. The jury would consider whether in the case of a professional man like the prisoner he could, under the circumstances, if his wife died of gastric fever; after noticing the evidence as to the poisoned cheese, the eggflip, and the tapioca, his Lordship said it appeared beyond a doubt that some one had been practising a system of poisoning, and that in possession of the prisoner were the agents to carry it on. If he understood the theory of the prisoner's counsel aright, it was that Mary M'Leod was the person who caused these murders, and that the jury must choose between her and the prisoner at the bar by balancing probabilities; but the prisoner's counsel did not seem sufficiently to advert to the possibility that both might be implicated, and, if that was so, they could have very little doubt who was the master and who set on the other; but he (the Lord Justice Clerk) did not desire the jury to take this theory, and he thought it quite right that they should consider upon the balance of probabilities which of the two was the perpetrator of the crime. Was it conceivable that a girl sixteen or seventeen years of age, in the position of a servant maid, could have herself conceived or executed such a design? And if she had conceived it, could she have executed it subject to the vigilance of the husband of her victim, himself a medical man? That was very hard to believe, indeed. On the other hand, if the prisoner conceived and executed the design, it was not so difficult to believe that Mary M'Leod may have been the perfectly unconscious and innocent instrument of carrying out his purpose. If they were satisfied the murder was committed, the parties who had access to Mrs. Pritchard only could have done it. Some of them were plainly innocent, and in case of others the probability of guilt was reduced to two of these—one or two of them were guilty of the deed.

The jury retired to consider their verdict about twenty minutes past one o'clock, and returned in about an hour with a unanimous verdict of "Guilty" of both charges.

The Lord Justice Clerk then sentenced the prisoner to be executed at Glasgow on the 28th inst., and in passing sentence said that the verdict of the jury proceeded upon evidence which could leave no reasonable doubt on the minds of those by whom it was considered.

The prisoner, who had maintained great composure throughout the five days of the trial, seemed greatly affected when the verdict was pronounced, and leant slightly on the policeman sitting beside him; but while the sentence was being recorded he completely regained his composure, and after sentence was passed upon him he bowed to the Judge and to the jury before leaving the dock.

### THE PRISONER.

On Saturday morning Dr. Pritchard was removed from Edinburgh to Glasgow, under the charge of a criminal officer and three assistants. Before leaving the Calton gaol the wretched man was shackled to two officers, and he remained fastened in this way throughout the journey. He was conveyed in a cab from the Calton gaol to the railway station, and was taken into the station-master's room until the train was ready to start. At ten o'clock the train was run back until it was opposite the room, so that the prisoner had merely to cross the platform in order to reach the carriage. He appeared quite composed, and looked about him with the utmost coolness. His departure was witnessed by a large number of persons who had assembled on the platform. A compartment was reserved for the prisoner and the persons in charge of him. While on the way to Glasgow Dr. Pritchard occupied the most of his time in reading a book. Once or twice he spoke to the officers, and seemed ready to enter into conversation. He passed some remarks on the weather and crops, saying that the country was looking very fine. He handed to the officers a *carte de visite* showing a group of the Pritchard family, but he did not exhibit the slightest emotion. He made no remarks whatever relative to the trial or the awful position

in which he was placed. The party left the train at Cowlairs station, about two miles from Glasgow, and thus avoided the crowd of spectators at Glasgow station. On arriving at the gaol the prisoner was handed over to the Governor, and was shortly after placed in one of the cells usually set apart for condemned criminals. It appears he was so confident during the trial that the verdict would be in his favour that he stated to those around him that he would immediately go south, and afterwards to Italy to join Garibaldi. Somebody has ferreted out what purports to be, and probably is, an extract from the doctor's diary of the date of his wife's death. It is to this effect:—"17th of February, 1865.—Died here at one a.m., Mary Jane, my own beloved wife, aged thirty-eight years—no torment surrounded her bedside—but, like a calm, peaceful lamb of God, passed Minnie away. May God and Jesus, Holy Gh., one in three, welcome Minnie. Prayer on prayer till mine be o'er; everlasting love. Save us, Lord, for thy dear Son."

The Edinburgh correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* thus describes the personal appearance and demeanour of the prisoner during the trial:—"The prisoner was, I should think, the best-looking of modern murderers. He appeared a tallish, rather slightly-built man; in height, I should say, about 5 ft. 11 in.; and did not look above the age of forty, which, in his declaration, he stated to be his age. His photographs, which have been sold in abundance and superabundance, give a perfect idea of his front face, the features of which are more fixed and immovable by emotion than those of any face I ever saw. In profile the remarkable features were a sharp-pointed, protruding, hooked nose, and a huge bushy, long whisker, like a large dark brown rat, hung by the nose to his temple. He was quite bald on the crown of his head; but he had a lock of his fringed, long, dark brown, slightly curly hair laid over the crown of his head to conceal his total baldness. The head itself was very peculiar, and would, I should think, be a puzzle to phrenologists. It was a small round head. Seen in profile, the line of the vertex appeared to be the arc of a circle, of which the ear (barely visible for hair) was the centre. Seen from behind it was broad over the ears, showing large destructiveness and secretiveness, but only moderate cautiousness, and was in that respect quite consistent with the history of his case. But in the intellectual regions it was rather superior; and it certainly showed high developments of benevolence, veneration, and hope, and low firmness and conscientiousness. His high benevolence and his low firmness will not

go to confirm the truth of phrenology; for, if there were parts of his mental constitution, it is difficult to conjecture how he could go on poisoning a devoted wife for two or three months;

yet I really think there must have been some genuine kindness in the man, or he could not have secured so much

devotion or made so zealous friends. He may have relented during these three months several times. Apparently he did relent, in his half-frantic ravings, after his wife actually did die, accusing himself of cruelty to her who had been so kind, as if he were moralising aloud as her murderer. His

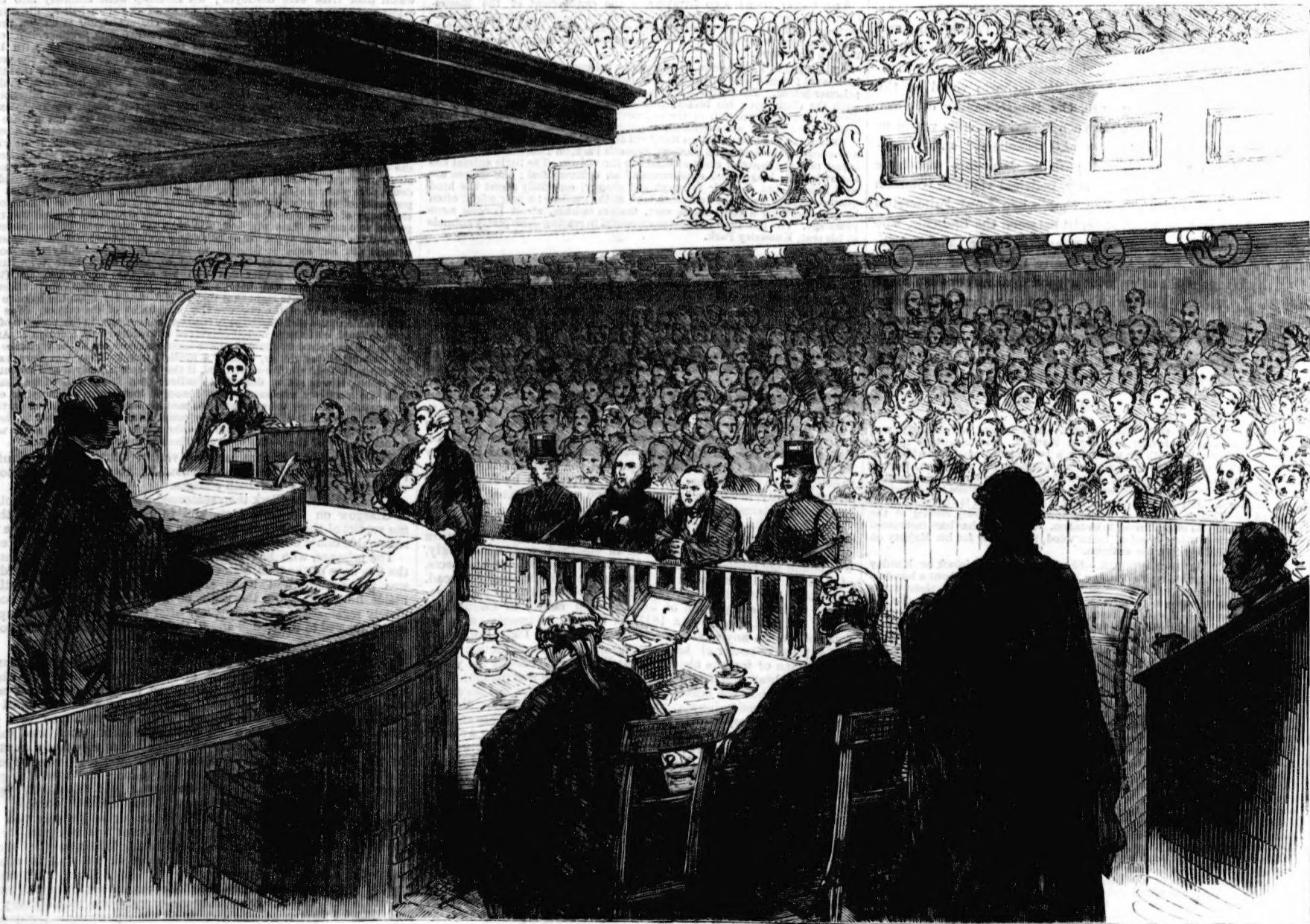
veneration may help to explain his large professions of religion, and the fact that when taken into custody he engaged in prayer in presence of the Glasgow policemen, before he was placed in his own cell—a performance which, if due to hypocrisy, showed a mind capable of anything, however vile. I confess that neither physiognomy nor phrenology would have put me strongly on my guard against Dr. Pritchard. There was, however, something suggesting suspicion in his cool, steady, always half-closed, dark-brown or dark-yellow eye. I have seen nothing human like it—nothing like it, except the cold, steady, half-sleepy eye of the cobra or rattlesnake on the other side of a sheet of glass. His voice, also, when he said 'Not guilty, my Lord,' sounded hollow, sepulchral, and insincere. He seemed pretty full of hope the first two days of the trial; but, during the Solicitor-General's speech and the charge of the Lord Justice Clerk, the icy immobility of his countenance could not conceal his misery from those who were close to him. There was a slight flush on his cheeks, and a strange, slight twitching of his nose and lips; and in his long, steady, imploring looks to the jury he seemed to say, 'Oh! let me go away this once, and to all time I shall never do anything to bring me here again.'

"When the charge of the Judge was finished his hope seemed to be almost gone, but his self-possession did not leave him. He laid his face on his handkerchief on the bar for a minute or two, and then walked down the stairs, which the trapdoor in front of the dock conceals. Many of the jury were looking almost as miserable as he was. Some of them, I have since learned, had hardly slept for nights. They retired, and stayed away for an hour. Their bell rang, and they came back, some of them weeping, and gave in their verdict, finding him guilty of both murders. Then there followed the long, tedious pause of five or ten minutes in the proceedings, which is taken up by writing out the formal sentence of death in the books of the court; and when it was done Justice Clerk pronounced the sentence. When told by the Judge that he knew that on the verdict only one sentence could follow—that of the last penalty of the law—Pritchard bowed in assent. When the formal sentence was read, with the ancient and awful addition, 'which is pronounced for doom,' the condemned man bowed low, first to the jury and then to the Court, artificial and gentleman-like to the last, and walked with tremulous steps down the concealed stairs, which have been descended by many doomed to death on the scaffold, but never by any who could entertain less hope."

The convict, in consequence, it is said, of the entreaties of his eldest daughter, has confessed that he poisoned his wife, giving as the reason his illicit intercourse with Mary McLeod. He denies having poisoned Mrs. Taylor, but admits that after her death he put aconite into her bottle of solution.



DR. PRITCHARD, THE GLASGOW POISONER.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY L. HENDERSON.)



TRIAL OF DR. PRITCHARD : THE COURT DURING THE EXAMINATION OF MARY MCLEOD.

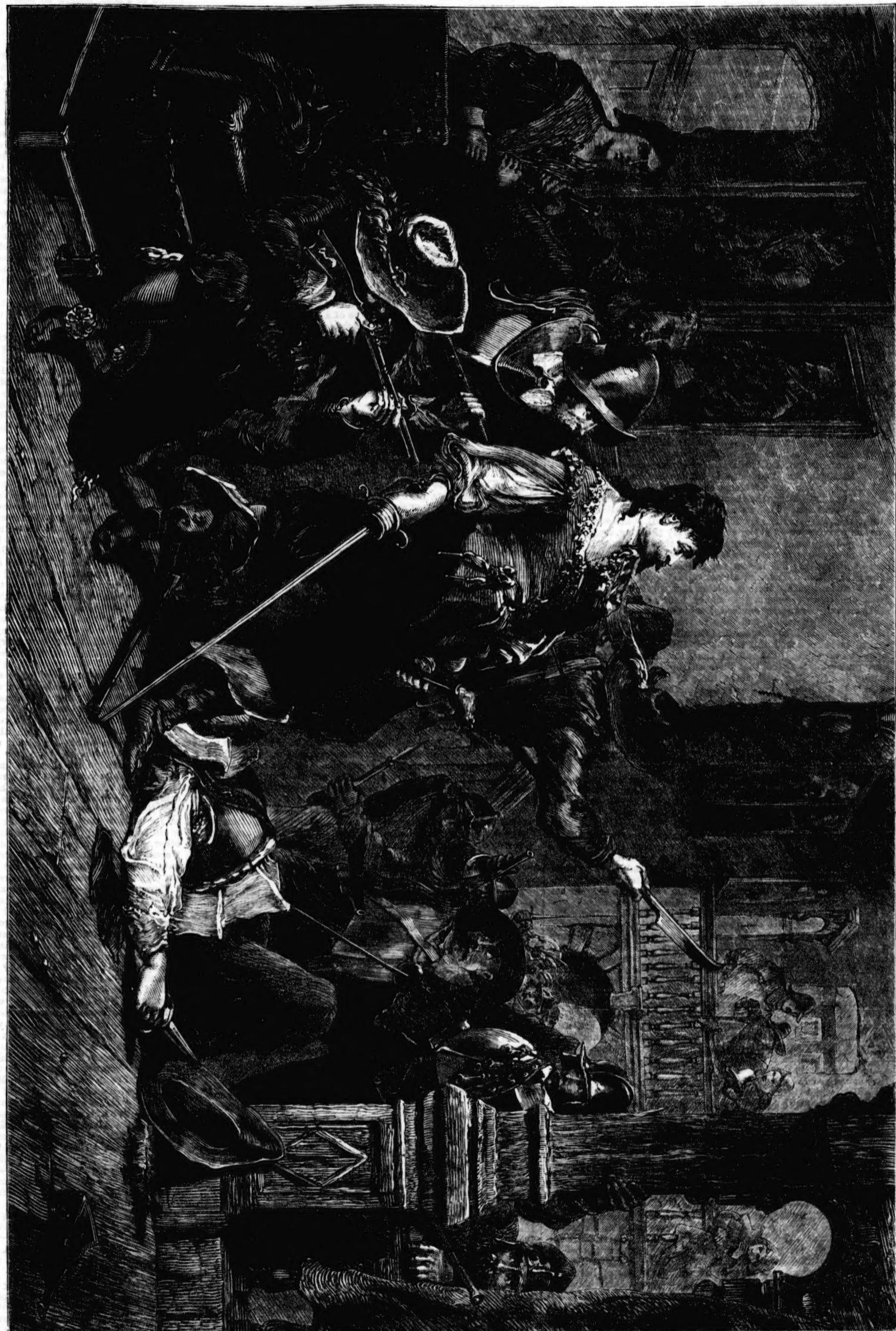
**"A DESPERATE DEFENCE."**

ANYONE who, having visited the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, has stood for a time before Mr. Cattermole's picture entitled "A Desperate Defence," may have conjured up an entire romance of the days when Cavaliers and Roundheads were at deadly feud, and, with equal courage, but often at unequal odds, needed no fresh cause of quarrel, when they met, to set them at the sword's point. In the attack represented in this picture the grim, resolute, unpitiful soldiers of the Commonwealth have power on their side, and the right-of-search warrant is added to the might of an armed force; but the resistance is as desperate as the cause of those for

whom the hunt has grown so close. Amidst smoke, and blood, and the clash of steel, that small band will guard lobby and staircase, fighting for every inch of space that divides the pursuer from his prey; and in after times we are led to wonder that man alike in blood and breeding—sometimes akin, even, by family ties—should have sustained a feud so deadly that to find its parallel we have to look across the Atlantic and to consider with little less wonderment the struggle between the Americans of the North and their brethren of the South, who are, after all, immeasurably farther removed from each other than were the men of Rupert and of Cromwell.

Not unconnected with that event which produced the great Civil War

"A DESPERATE DEFENCE."—(FROM A PICTURE, BY G. CATTERMOLE, IN THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.)



manifest in mistreatment. In ancient country houses, where leading Royalists, or even the young Prince himself, was supposed to have found refuge; in stately mansions, where ancestral pictures lined the long, dim, oaken galleries; in quiet homesteads and old grubbed farmhouses, where the people were suspected or being on the King's side; even in gloomy inn and wayside hostels, the tramp of the Puritan troopers, and the irruption of armed men with the right of search and all the will as well as the liberty to use their right harshly, avenged the illegal invasion of the Commons' House by the Royal rabble. When we think of what that terrible time brought forth, and how in the small areas of this little island men were everywhere embittered against each

other by daily taunts and hourly insults, it is matter for astonishment that the deadly feud should have died out so soon; but while it lasted it was fierce and furious—sustained on the one side by defeat accompanied by contempt for the conquerors, and on the other by a stern uncompromising determination upheld by the most relentless creed that ever gave revenge the name of duty. These are the shadows of a past time that Mr. Cattermole's picture evokes, and either the novelist or the student of history will find matter for contemplation in the scene which it so well represents.

#### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

WESTMINSTER has elected John Stuart Mill—chosen him to represent the city in Parliament of its own free will, without solicitation, for he has not asked for a single vote; without expense to him, for the election will not cost him a penny. This, then, is a strictly pure constitutional election—the very ideal of constitutionalism. The object of our Parliamentary system is to get together an assembly of our wisest and our best men to be our legislators. The common plan, however, is for some ambitious gentleman to offer himself—to solicit the honour of being sent to Parliament. "You want the best man to be had. Here I am—the very man for you!" and straightway, by printed addresses and stump oratory, he sets forth his virtues and special qualifications. "I believe this and that; I will do so and so;" and then he proceeds to "persuade" the voters by cajolery and gammon—concealing some opinions, modifying others, giving pledges which he knows he can never redeem, and making promises which he can never perform—not to say anything of more questionable practices, such as bribery, direct or indirect, and all the other devil's tricks so common at elections. Westminster has frowned upon all this, and has entered a noble protest against it. John Stuart Mill did not offer himself, had no more thought of soliciting the electors of Westminster to choose him than he had of asking for the late vacant bishopric—had no notion, indeed, three months ago of going into Parliament. A few of the voters to whom John Stuart Mill's writings and character were known decided to invite him to stand. He, after some hesitation, consented, on certain stringent conditions. These conditions would have appalled mere vulgar electioneers; and no doubt the experiment, under such circumstances, was very daring. In the House of Commons and at the clubs (as I happen to know) it was looked upon as the wildest folly to put up such a man, clogged with such conditions. "I shall vote for Mill," said I to an old Whig member. "You will not," he replied, "for, unless he and his friends are mad, he will never go to the poll. You had better advise his retirement at once, or else the Tory will as surely get in as to-morrow will follow to-day." Happily, however, the earnest men who brought out Mr. Mill are not corrupt old electioneers. They do not believe that mammon is God, and that no man can get into Parliament unless he paves the road with gold. In short, they had faith in human nature. One of them said to me, "You cannot blame the people for not electing good men. They have rarely the chance. Give them the chance before you condemn them. This we mean to do in Westminster, and we believe that the experiment will succeed." Well, it has succeeded—gloriously succeeded—and the success, to my thinking, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times now above the horizon.

And now, please to note two facts. Westminster covers a great part of Belgravia; but it was not the Belgravians that returned John Stuart Mill. They, as all conversant with Belgravia know well, went for Smith. Here is another fact pointing the same way. From one to two o'clock, the dinner hour of the working men, Mill's majority was nearly doubled. Let our statesmen make a note of this latter fact especially, and refer to their tablets when the next Reform Bill shall be discussed. On the whole, there is a good deal to be learned from this election by the great English speaker, much more than I can afford time to draw out of it now. Very gratifying is it, too, that Thomas Hughes has been elected by Lambeth. He, like Mill, spent little or no money, but trusted entirely to the people's good will and sound sense. Nor let us forget that Finsbury has chosen Torrens. True, it has also elected Lusk, who is a nobody. But, then, what was Finsbury to do? Except Torrens, all the candidates were men of no repute. Again, the City has placed Goscen at the head of the poll, 500 above the late Lord Mayor Lawrence, and rather more above Rothschild, the City millionaire, showing that even in the City intellect has come to be more highly esteemed than mere wealth.

By-the-way, what an awful licking Conservatism has got in the City. Clearly there is no Conservative reaction there. Not since the passing of the Reform Bill have the Conservatives been so thoroughly beaten. Sairey Gamp says that it is because the Conservatives are apathetic: "They give the Conservative candidates a mild kind of sympathy, stick to their shops, hurry off to their counting-houses and offices to remain there the whole day, and indulge in a feeble regret when they get home at night over a result which they might have, and ought to have, prevented." This is the old dear's way of consoling herself. But, Sairey! why is it that the Conservatives are so apathetic? Is not apathetic Conservatism half way to Liberalism?

In Marylebone there is a change, but not for the better. Mr. Thomas Chambers takes the place of Lord Fermoy, and of the two, everybody who remembers Mr. Chambers in the House of Commons would prefer Lord Fermoy to Mr. Chambers. He used to bore the House about the growth of Popery, inspection of convents, and like matters. However, he is elected, and those of us who have to sit in the gallery of the house must bear the infliction with what patience we may be able to muster.

Mr. Samuel Morley, a very good man, comes in for Nottingham. This is Mr. Morley of Wood-street, Cheapside, the head of the great firm of hosiers, &c. Their factory is at Nottingham. Mr. Frederick Peel, Secretary to the Treasury, is rejected at Bury, Lancashire. One can hardly wonder at this, for he is not an attractive man, either in appearance or manner. The loss of his seat will be a heavy blow to him, for he is the Parliamentary Financial Secretary, and, unless he can get into Parliament, he must, obviously, resign his office, which is worth to him £2000 a year. Mr. White and Professor Fawcett, the blind man, are both returned for Brighton. Here is another instance of a large constituency electing a member simply because he is an able man. With White and Fawcett as members, Brighton may boast that it is as well represented as any place in England.

After all the quarreling, and threats to turn out Roebuck, and rumours that Hadfield's seat was in danger, Sheffield sends both these men again to Parliament, and it could not do better. Roebuck ought to be in Parliament, notwithstanding all his eccentricities and faults, and they are many, for he is unquestionably one of our men of mark. By-the-by, I see that Mr. Foster, Roebuck's opponent, tried to fasten upon him a charge of corruption in the matter of the Galway Packet Company. Let me, then, say that in the House nobody believes that Roebuck ever got, or hoped to get, a penny by his connection with that job. True, it was a job, but Roebuck was not the jobber. It is one of Roebuck's characteristics that, with all his cleverness and sagacity, he is wonderfully simple-minded, and is not unfrequently led by the nose by designing schemers. He was in that case. He was told that he would, by joining this company, or by advocating its claims, achieve some wonderful good for Ireland. His vanity, too, was cleverly tickled; and he really is very vain; all his friends allow this. "It will be the making of Ireland, and nobody can help us as you can. Your position in the House, Sir; your name and fame," &c. And in an evil hour he listened to the oily tempter or tempters—for there were more than one, all well known to me, if I dared venture to mention their names—and ran great risk of damaging name and fame; but that he had any corrupt motive, I no more believe than I believe that Lord Palmerston sold England to Russia. I dare swear that Roebuck never had, and never hoped to have, a farthing. A trap was laid for him, and he fell into it; but the trap was not baited with gold. If it had been, Roebuck would have seen it at once, and kicked over both trap and trappers. This trap was baited, though, as I have said; and everybody but Roebuck could see the bait.

He, however, could not see it, nor does he believe, even now, that there was a trap. No, readers! John Arthur Roebuck was never dishonest. As Charles Fox said to Napoleon, put all that nonsense out of your head, if it has got there. One is glad to see that it is not believed at Sheffield; for Roebuck is at the head of the poll, and Foster, his accuser, at the bottom—beaten by two to one. Nor is good old George Hadfield dismissed, but is within a very short distance of Roebuck.

So Sir John Hay and his kinsman, Sir James Elphinstone, are to go! Well, both can well be spared, for they are wearisome speakers and not very fair critics, Sir James especially. He was for many years a captain of one of the old stately "East Indiamen" which we old folk so well remember, and, on the strength of his nautical experience, fancies that he knows all about shipbuilding, which he does not. This, however, is a common mistake in the house. Every man who has sailed a ship thinks that he could build one or plan one, which is about as foolish a mistake as your printer would make if he were to imagine that because he can print a book he could make or plan a printing machine.

And now, getting clear of election matters, here is a good piece of news for housekeepers. Meat is getting frightfully dear, and threatens to be dearer still. Well, I am told that when certain lines of railway are completed in Spain—and they are near completion—we shall have immense imports of bullocks from that country—fine big fellows, with long horns, and a capability for being fattened equal to that of a London alderman.

I have been specially favoured with a peep at the fine-art album which Mrs. Howard Paul is to raffle at the dramatic fête at the Crystal Palace for the benefit of the college. Lucky will be the individual whose guinea wins the prize, for it is seldom that such a collection of sketches is obtainable on such easy terms. The list of contributors is a brilliant one. Frith gives the original sketch for "Poppe and Lady Wortley Montague." Elmore a charcoal drawing of a forlorn woman meditating suicide. Creswick two small views, Charles Landseer a milkmaid and an old man's head. Barnes a charming study of colour in the figure of a lady reading a paper, and Shadwell a fine sunset effect—the folding-time. Besides these, there are sketches by Sir David Wilkie, Ward, Cope, Penley, Richardson, Green, Fitzgerald, Brunton, Cooper, Brittan Willis, Burton, Nicolls, and other well-known artists. The idea of the collection originated with Mrs. Paul, who deserves the thanks of the managers of charitable bazaars and fairs for the notion, though I fear the artists will henceforth be pretty often placed under contribution for similar purposes.

I was so disappointed with the French Exhibition this season that I don't think even Heilbuth's Hogarthian picture of the Cardinals would have induced me to revisit it, but for the further attraction of a large painting by the latest of Chevaliers—the Chevalier Rosa Bonheur. It is a large and really fine picture of a family of deer crossing the summit of the Long Rocks in the Forest of Fontainebleau. The time is early morning, the sky is filled with flying clouds, and the mists have only just cleared off. The family consists of a stag and five or six hinds and fawns. Paterfamilias leads the way across the bit of heathery moor, but, hearing or smelling something suspicious in the hollow beyond, halts, *plante là*, with forefeet together, all on the stretch. The first hind—probably the favoured sultana—is too languid a favourite to look after herself. He must take care of her: she has to amble and look pretty, not to listen. Not so the second hind, who is as fully on the alert as her lord. The next one is thinking of her fawn; and the last is loitering to drink at a pool, and hears nothing. The painting of the animals is marvellous: they are so lifelike you almost hold your breath for fear of startling them. Nor is there any fault to find in the handling of the sky, or the rough, broken ground, or the water. The wet mud round the rain-pool, just faintly touched with a reflex of the blue above, is miraculously real; but there is a mistake in the painting of the ripple on the pool which one is surprised to see made by so careful an observer of nature as Rosa Bonheur. The hind drinking at the pool has put her foot into the water, and of course a number of concentric ripples spread from around it to the edge. But a spit of wet mud or sand runs out some way into the pool. Against this that portion of the ripple which could not pass over it would expand itself, while that portion which at the extreme point did continue to spread would lose its concentric character, taking a new curve in consequence of the obstacle. All this has apparently escaped the artist, and the ripples in the water cut off by the small promontory are painted with as regular a concentricity as if that promontory did not exist. This may seem like hypercriticism, but I don't think it is, for the error, small as it is, seems to hint at the carelessness which comes of too many commissions; and, from what I have heard of her, the Chevalier is one of those who are glad to have oversights of this nature pointed out to them.

#### LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES.

The *Popular Science Review* I have often spoken of before, assuring "the general reader" that he will find it much more entertaining than a good many of the other magazines, if he will only give his mind steadily to a page or two.

In the *Shilling Magazine* the story "Phemie Keller" (by our "George Geith" friend—let's say George Geith at once, for short) is good. The illustrations are capital, and capitally executed.

One thing must be noted, because it is really and truly noteworthy.—Mr. Gilbert begins in the *St. James's Magazine* a new story called "The Village Doctor." It is sure to be interesting. "A Royal Year at Oxford" is a very entertaining paper.

In the *Day of Rest* the story called "The Hidden Sin" is a good one; and the article called "The Uncommunicated Loves of Life" is good also.

Mr. Beeton's publications for boys, and girls, and grown women maintain their usual very creditable level.

*Good Words* is noticeable for the admirable paper about Jerusalem, by Dr. M'Leod, most admirably illustrated; and for two poems—one by Jean Ingelow and one by William Freeland, the friend of David Gray. Jean Ingelow is a true poet, but the latter happens to be the best poem. I never before saw a line of Mr. Freeland's, but shall be glad enough, now, to see more.

The *Fortnightly Review*, in its last number, presents an unusual amount of interesting matter. Let me call especial attention to the paper called "Modern Times, New York," by the Rev. M. D. Conway, as one which will surprise as well as amuse and inform all but a very few readers. "Modern Times" is or was a place, the seat of a new community, not unknown to some of us by its literature, but quite out of the range of even that omnivorous intelligent public to whom it is so difficult to show anything that it will acknowledge for new. Again, the paper by Mr. Lewes on Robert Buchanan's "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn" is sure to attract the attention of thoughtful readers, not only by its kindly yet unflinching treatment of the poems, but by the courageous and discriminating character of its introductory passages. Writers may be broadly divided into two classes: those who see and those who do not see. All the talent and culture in the world do not make up for the want of vision; but in five words, by his mere selection of language, a man may let you know that he is one of the few who have vision. Half the merit of this paper consists in what the courageous author avoids saying, that avoidance being the real key to large knowledge acquired by the way of direct discernment. But I wish particularly to say some words about a paper by Mr. Anthony Trollope, entitled "Anonymous Literature." The general conclusion of the article is, I think, that only newspaper writing should be anonymous. In spite of the chivalric and very English character of the essay, and in spite (perhaps partly in consequence) of its attractive frankness as a quasi-editorial manifesto, it has too much the tone of an argument accommodated to the facts; and it takes too much for granted. The author appears to assume that the chief, if not the only motive for anonymity must be "timidity" or "shame"—some form of unwillingness to face censure. He allows of this in the case of women, on account of "the very nature of a

woman," but I, for one, refuse that allowance, if the question is to be discussed at all as one upon which any general rule can be laid down except this:—*In proportion as writing becomes personal, in the way of pointing to direct and immediate social consequences to any individual other than the author of it, should the author of either a book or an article make himself personally known, or hold himself known, for purposes of responsibility.* Thus, the author of a decisive review of a book should be ready to avow the authorship, and, I agree with Mr. Trollope, should preferably sign his article. No doubt it is quite true that the author of the book may desire to horsewhip him—may even be resolved to do it—but he will gain little by withholding his name for a time; for the man who can cherish a "vendetta" is usually capable of more difficult things than tracing the authorship of a review, especially if he be himself a critic.

Very willingly allowing that criticism should in general be signed, and not very unwilling to allow that it should always be signed, I must, nevertheless, maintain that upon the whole question of anonymity in general literature the exceptions—which Mr. Trollope sees only half willing to excuse—are so very, very numerous, as really to become "rules" by themselves. Let me endeavour, hastily and briefly, to let some of these exceptions speak: premising that I know they are real, not imaginary in the least. But, before passing on, let me notice that it is unjust to condemn on any general principle whatever literary fighting behind barricades. Why is literary fighting behind barricades less fair than any other kind of fighting behind barricades? The fairness or unfairness depends entirely on the conditions. If you are fighting against odds, and believe you never will, never can, get fair treatment, even in the blows given, you must fight as you can. In fact, people do fight as they can all through literature, and more or less behind barricades. The only question is, where does the man set up his barricade? At what precise point, more or less obvious, does his reticence begin? If anybody doubts that this is really the only question; doubts that the battle-fields of thought are full of barricades; I could satisfy him privately if he would spend an hour or two with me in my book-room. I certainly decline to do it publicly, which would be not only unjust to others—but dangerous to myself. "Really, Sir, you make some exceptions to this statement, I hope?" But really, Sir, I do not make any exception, among literary fighting-men. Novelists and poets are out of court, they run no such risks, nor do essayists of that large and successful school whose merits lie in deliberate wandering and dodging, under cover of a pleasant style. But now for some of our Exceptions, who are to speak for themselves:—

*Exception No. 1.*—It is my lot to write for bread, and it is my misfortune to be versatile. Now, if I put my name to a farce and to a scientific treatise, who will believe in my science, or go to see my farces?

*Exception No. 2.*—I, also, write for bread. Some of my books are books of opinion—exceptional, "dangerous" opinion. In writing and publishing those, I am as disinterested as it is in human nature to be—denying myself much, and running many risks. But, thinking of those who are dependent upon me, I write other books, which bring me in a little money. I am assured by friends and publishers that to put the same name on both classes of books would be certain destruction to my little property in the books which are a little property. And I believe the assurance; nay, I have received most painful proof that it is true.

*Exception No. 3.*—Mr. Trollope, I observe, says, "A man is ever willing to receive the praise and fame and everyday distinction among his fellow-men which are the consequences of good work." Mr. Trollope is wrong. For pecuniary reasons, for the sake of my position with publishers, I am desirous that my books should be well spoken of; and I should find it hard to live—seeing that I do write—without some secret sympathy and praise. But the very thing which Mr. Trollope says every man is ready to accept is the thing which afflicts me with incessant horror. For many years, during which I was urged to write, I could not bring myself to write, even anonymously. Once a year, since I did begin, I have put my name to something, on or about my birthday; but it always costs me a pang. So far as I can describe my feelings, they would be something like this:—There seems to my doubtless morbid fancy (only I can't help it) a certain vulgarity about publicity of all kinds. Then, I hate the thought and look of my own writing, unless in rare spurts of animal spirits. A proof sheet seems to burn my finger. I hide it away; put off reading it; cannot sleep for knowing it is down stairs; try to forget it; make vows that I will never write again. As for "distinction," it is not welcome, but hideous. A choice and reticent sympathy, which I know would be as warmly given to the baker's boy, if he were good, is, indeed, welcome; is like new wine; it is oil for one's wounds and light for one's path. But it must be so given as to presuppose the absolute equality of human beings; in other words, it must not be "distinction." If I am forced to accept "distinction," it is as the wretched instrument of my needs—only—and under protest. On the whole, publicity, anonymous or not, is painful to me; and, of course, I prefer anonymity.

*Exception No. 4.*—The clergyman said to the wrangling couple, "Hodge, for shame! Jemima, for shame! Don't you know the Bible says, man and wife are one?" Says Hodge, "Ay, ay, Sir; that may be; but if you was to go by when my old woman and me's at it, you'd say there was twenty of us!" Now, Mr. Trollope, there's twenty of me; and if I take a keen joy in setting the nineteen free and watching them, how can I do otherwise than have twenty names if I have any at all?

It should be added here that novelists and poets are not absolutely and of necessity out of court, though I have said just above that they are. Novelists and poets, who use up intimate personal experience, the sources of which the world can even guess at (much more recognise) are very often shy of putting their names to their books, and quite naturally. If a man has put his daughter or his friend into a book, however dramatically, he, probably, prefers to be anonymous, even though he should be unknown. "Base is the slave that" cannot understand the feeling that keeps Mr. Tennyson's name out of the titlepage of "In Memoriam" up to this hour. Nor must it be omitted that all lyrical or quasi-lyrical writing, even in prose, may claim to range under an exceptional head.

No doubt much or all of this had struck Mr. Trollope: I do not write it here as correcting or challenging him, for all he seems to have aimed at was writing a quasi-editorial manifesto.\* Still, I have said what I think is just and true and useful to be spoken, and my opinion is fixed. On the whole, it seems to me, as I said above, that the obligation to sign writing increases in proportion as the writing assumes a personal character—i.e., a character in which one may come to stand, with reference to another, in the direct relation of injured or injurer. This appears to point to the desirability of having criticisms signed, as Mr. Trollope insists; and Mr. Lewes, in the same number, supplies the complement of the discussion.

#### THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

A new classical burlesque has been produced at the OLYMPIC, entitled "Glaucus: a Fish Tale." The author is Mr. Trail, a gentleman whose name is unfamiliar to playgoers. The piece is excellently mounted, and the actors and actresses engaged in it struggle gallantly with ineffective lines and endeavour to force approval with a perseverance worthy of better parts. "Glaucus" is the exact reverse of a success. It is weak in construction, in dialogue, and in the selection of its music. The best pun in the piece, which occurs twice in the dialogue, as if it had been encored, dates as far back as the time of the celebrated Joseph Grimaldi, who sang, apropos of a visit to Paris:—

Chaises stand for chairs;  
They christen letters billies:  
They call their mothers mares,  
And all their daughters fillies

What pleased the galleries in our grandfathers' time will not please the boxes in the present year of grace.

\* Doubtless, Mr. Trollope must be aware of strong living "exceptions," not among women, where no "timidity" can be suspected. Except as a quite rough statement, his generalisation will not bear looking at for minute.

## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING.

The sixth annual gathering of the National Rifle Association commenced on Monday on the usual site at Wimbledon-common, for the prize meeting, which will extend until the 22nd, when the proceedings will be brought to a conclusion by a review of the whole body of the metropolitan volunteers, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The meeting this year commenced under very encouraging circumstances, inasmuch as the funds of the association are in a very satisfactory state, there is a larger number of prizes offered for competition, and the volunteers who are present far exceed in amount those on any former occasion. Last year there were barely 1900 entries for the Queen's prize; this year there are upwards of 2100, and every county throughout England and Scotland will be well represented. There are this year several new prizes offered for competition, one of the principal being the "China challenge cup," value £525, with £100 in specie added, presented by the volunteers in China for competition at Wimbledon by the home volunteers, and to be competed for by ten efficient volunteers from each county, five shots each man at the respective ranges of 200 and 500 yards. The squad making the highest number of marks will take the cup and £50, and there are three other money prizes for those coming next in the order of merit; and the cup so won will be placed in the possession of the Lord Lieutenant of the winning county as an honourable trophy during the year, or until some other county shall, by superior skill, obtain the possession of it. There is also a new prize of £50 given by the London and South Western Railway Company, with £25 added by the association; but one event which usually excites great interest—viz., the match between the Lords and Commons—is this year missing from the programme, in consequence of the general election intervening at the time when that contest is commonly appointed to take place. There are, altogether, twenty-seven competitions; but each competition contains several prizes, so that there is an ample field for all to obtain rewards who have become proficient in the use of the rifle.

The executive arrangements for the meeting are under the direction of the council of the National Rifle Association. They appear to be of a very satisfactory description, for a much more extensive space of ground has been inclosed, and the vast encampment for the use of volunteers and the "tent field" present an appearance unique and pleasing. The tents are all new and of unexceptionable whiteness, extending from the well-known windmill, on the north, to the extremity of the common nearest to Wimbledon, on the south; besides which, there are large marquees, for the use of the council, clustered in a circle, together with special ones for the secretary, statistical department, the finance department, the press, printing-offices, &c. Nor have the casualties of the field been forgotten; for a large hospital-tent has been erected in the inclosure near the windmill, which will be under the direction of Dr. Westmacott, surgeon to the association, and another hospital-tent has been erected near the guards' camp, at the extreme south side of the common. With a view of affording the volunteers every accommodation during their stay, a post-office has been opened on the ground, with telegraph station, from which messages may be sent to any part of the kingdom. Mr. Jenison, of Manchester, is again here with his monster pavilion, which formed so great a resort in former years, and from what we have seen he is so amply provided with creature comforts that there can be no fear of a famine upon Wimbledon-common were even the allotted time of the meeting to be extended for weeks over that period. Some idea may be formed of the building when it is known that 2000 persons can be seated at dinner at one time, and that the arrangements are quite equal to the demand.

The shooting on Monday began at one o'clock with the following competitors:—The city of London, Tower Hamlets, and Middlesex bronze medals, at 200, 500, and 600 yards; the Oxford and Cambridge bronze medal, at 200, 500, and 600 yards; the all comers' county match, between the representatives of Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Middlesex, Yorkshire, and Aberdeenshire, at 800 and 900 yards; the Swiss canton prizes, to be continued throughout the meeting at 200, 500, 600, and 800 yards, at 1s. a shot, and for prizes amounting in the aggregate to £185. The "running deer" was again an object of special attention, and was running at short intervals. When this moving object was first introduced some three years ago, there were few who were enabled to plant a shot at it in the proper place between the head and shoulder, while the numbers striking him in the haunch were many, and found to their cost in a fine of 1s. that this was a very expensive amusement; but now the fines incurred are comparatively rare and bull's-eyes are by no means uncommon, showing that every year there is a great improvement in rifle-shooting.

Tuesday was a busy day at Wimbledon. There was the Prince of Wales's prize, which, besides the distinction conferred upon the winner, carries with it the solid pecuniary gratification of £100. The shooting resulted in a tie between Private Poole, of the 12th Somerset, and Sergeant May, of the 5th Sussex, each having scored 45. In shooting off the tie, Private Poole became the winner.

The contest for the possession of the St. George's challenge vase, value £250, a competition open to, and therefore interesting, representatives of every rifle corps in the kingdom, was also entered upon. The vase was won for Staffordshire by the skill of one of its representatives.

The Public Schools contest—always an interesting one—resulted in a triumph for Harrow and for Sergeant Jones, who proved himself the best shot; the scores made by the several schools being as follows:—Harrow, 216; Marlborough, 209; Rugby, 204; Winchester, 198; Eton, 193; Cheltenham, 183.

The international Enfield contest was one that excited even more widespread interest than the match between the public schools, appealing as it did to love of country. Ireland was for the first time represented in this contest; but, from the difficulties in the way, the Hibernian "team" was not up to the mark of experience attained by England and Scotland. The result was that Scotland won, the following being the total scores:—Scotland, 1047; England, 1029; Ireland, 999.

On Wednesday the shooting for the Queen's prize was commenced, and excited an intense degree of interest. Only the first stages of the competition were got through.

The competition for the Alexandra prize, one of no mean importance, seeing that its total value is £500, divided into ninety prizes, was entered upon, but several days will doubtless elapse before it can be closed.

For the Duke of Cambridge's prize of £50, contested for with breech-loaders at the 800 yards range, there was a very exciting struggle. For a long time it seemed as if the cup was in the grasp of Captain Horatio Ross, who made 24 points, 28 being the maximum attainable. Private Barnard, however, of the Victorias, obtained the extraordinary score of 27—a performance quite equal to that of the best muzzle-loader, thereby taking the first place.

The telescope prizes, from the fact that they were competed for at the 1000-yards range, were to some extent withdrawn from the observation of the public. Volunteers, however, and all interested in long-range shooting, listened with eagerness for details of the performances, the description of telescope for which each competitor entertained a predilection being known to his acquaintances as well, apparently, as his style of shooting. The following was the issue of the contest, the ties being determined, not by the old time-wasting process of shooting them off, but by the modern system of falling back on the performances of the competitors respectively at the longest range, accepting these as a test of skill more convincing than a single chance shot fired after the tie has been declared, with the exciting knowledge that upon it turns the whole fortune of the contest:—1st prize, £20—Private E. Ross, London Scottish, 22; 2nd prize, £15—Captain Kinnear, Edinburgh Rifle Brigade, 22; 3rd prize, £10—Private C. Ross, London Scottish, 22; 4th prize, £5—Captain Burra, 29th Kent, 21.

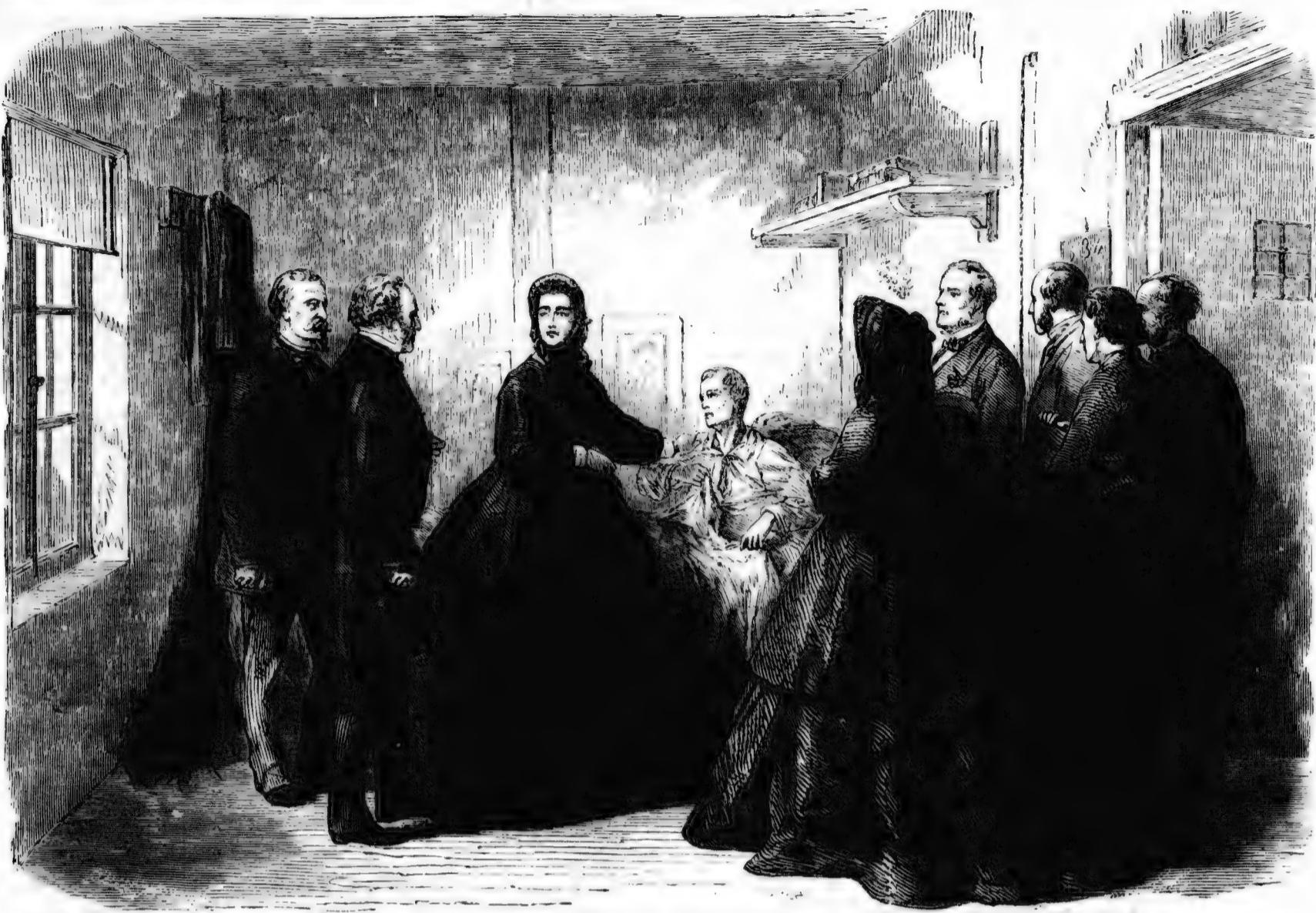
Several accidents have occurred since the opening of the meeting, the most serious having happened to a gentleman who accidentally shot himself in the foot, in consequence of which the great toe had to be amputated. He is going on well, however.

## THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE following lists show the results of the elections to the time of our going to press with our earliest Edition. An asterisk prefixed to a member's name denotes a change in the representation, the member not having sat for the constituency in the late Parliament:—

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

ANDOVER.	DROITWICH.	L
Hon. D. Fortescue ..	Sir J. S. Pakington ..	C
Mr. W. H. Humphrey ..	Mr. J. H. B. Sheridan ..	L
ARUNDEL.	Mr. J. Henderson ..	L
Lord E. Howard ..	Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray ..	C
ASHBURTON.	EVESHAM.	L
* Mr. Jardine ..	Mr. E. Holland ..	L
Mr. J. H. Astell ..	Colonel Bourne ..	C
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.	Lord Galway ..	C
Right Hon. T. M. Gibson ..	Mr. Foljambe ..	L
AYLESBURY.	EXETER.	C
* Mr. M. N. De Rothschild ..	* Mr. J. D. Coleridge ..	L
Mr. S. G. Smith ..	Lord Courtenay ..	C
BANBURY.	EYE.	C
* Mr. B. Samnelson ..	Sir E. C. Kerrison ..	C
BARNSTAPLE.	FALMOUTH.	L
* Mr. Thomas Cave ..	Mr. T. G. Baring ..	L
* Sir G. Stucley ..	Mr. S. Gurney ..	L
BATH.	FINSBURY.	L
Mr. Tite ..	* Mr. W. M. Torrens ..	L
Colonel Hogg ..	* Alderman Luak ..	L
BEDFORD.	FLINT.	L
Mr. S. Whitbread ..	Sir J. Hanmer ..	L
Colonel Stuart ..	SIR R. RAWLINSON.	L
BERWICK.	GATESHEAD.	L
Mr. Marjoribanks ..	Mr. W. Hatt ..	L
* Mr. A. Mitchell ..	* Mr. W. Price ..	L
BEAUMARIS (DISTRICT).	* Mr. C. Monk ..	L
* Lient. Colonel Hogg ..	GRANTHAM.	L
Mr. W. O. Stanley ..	* M. W. E. Welby Gregory ..	C
BEVERLEY.	* Mr. J. H. Thorold ..	C
Colonel Edwards ..	GREENWICH.	L
* Mr. C. Sykes ..	Alderman Salomons ..	L
BEWDLEY.	* Sir C. Bright ..	L
Sir T. W. Winnington ..	GRIMSBY (GREAT).	L
BIRKENHEAD.	* Mr. J. Fildes ..	L
Mr. J. Laird ..	GUILDFORD.	L
MR. R. W. Hornby ..	Mr. G. H. Onslow ..	L
BODMIN.	HALIFAX.	L
Mr. J. Wyld ..	* Colonel E. Akroyd ..	L
Mr. L. Gower ..	Mr. Stanafeld ..	L
BOLTON-LE-MOORS.	HARWICH.	L
Mr. T. Barnes ..	Captain Jervis ..	C
Mr. W. Gray ..	* Mr. Kelk ..	C
BOSTON.	HASTINGS.	L
* Mr. T. Parry ..	Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie ..	L
Mr. Malcolm ..	* Mr. Robertson ..	C
BRADFORD.	HAVERFORDWEST.	L
Mr. H. W. Wickham ..	Mr. J. H. Scourfield ..	C
Mr. W. E. Forster ..	HELSTONE.	L
BRECKNOCK.	HEREFORD.	L
Colonel Watkins ..	Mr. Young ..	L
BRIDGNORTH.	HEREFORD.	L
Mr. J. Pritchard ..	* Mr. Baggallay ..	C
Mr. H. Whitmore ..	Mr. Clive ..	L
BRIDGEWATER.	HERTFORD.	L
Mr. A. Kinglake ..	Right Hon. W. F. Cowper ..	L
* Mr. Westrop ..	Sir W. M. T. Farquhar ..	C
BRIDPORT.	HONITON.	L
Mr. T. A. Mitchell ..	Mr. F. D. Goldsmith ..	C
Mr. K. D. Hodgson ..	Mr. B. Cochrane ..	C
BRIGHTON.	HORSHAM.	L
Mr. James White ..	Mr. H. Hurst ..	L
* Mr. H. Fawcett ..	HUDDERSFIELD.	L
BRISTOL.	* Mr. Crosland ..	L
* Sir S. M. Peto ..	HUNTINGDON.	C
Hon. H. F. Berkeley ..	General Peel ..	C
BUCKINGHAM.	Mr. T. Baring ..	C
Sir H. Verney ..	HYTHE.	C
Mr. J. G. Hubbard ..	Baron M. A. Rothschild ..	L
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.	KENDAL.	C
Mr. Disraeli ..	Mr. G. C. Glyn ..	C
Mr. Du Pré ..	KIDDERMINSTER.	C
Mr. Harvey ..	* Mr. A. Grant ..	C
BURY.	LAMBETH.	C
* Mr. R. N. Phillips ..	* Mr. T. Hughes ..	L
BURY ST. EDMUND.	Mr. F. Doulton ..	L
Mr. Hardcastle ..	Mr. E. M. Fenwick ..	L
* Mr. Green ..	* Mr. H. M. Schneider ..	L
CALNE.	LAUNCESTON.	C
Right Hon. R. Lowe ..	* Mr. A. Campbell ..	C
CAMBRIDGE.	LEICESTER.	C
* Mr. Forsyth, Q.C. ..	Mr. P. A. Taylor ..	L
Mr. F. S. Powell ..	* Mr. J. D. Harris ..	L
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.	LEOMINSTER.	C
Right Hon. S. H. Walpole ..	Mr. G. Hardy ..	C
Mr. C. J. Selwyn ..	* Mr. Wals ..	C
CANTERBURY.	LICHFIELD.	C
Mr. H. A. Butler-Johnstone ..	Major Anson ..	L
* Mr. H. Huddleston, Q.C. ..	* Colonel Dyott ..	C
CARDIFF.	LINCOLN.	C
Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart ..	Mr. C. Seely ..	L
CARDIGAN.	* Mr. Heneage ..	L
Captain Pryse ..	SIR A. BULLER.	L
CARLISLE.	LONDON.	C
Mr. E. Potter ..	Baron Rothschild ..	L
* Mr. W. N. Hodgson ..	Mr. R. W. Crawford ..	L
CARMARTHEN.	Mr. G. J. Goschen ..	L
Mr. W. Morris ..	* Alderman W. Lawrence ..	L
CARNARVON (DISTRICT).	LUDLOW.	C
* Mr. W. Bulkeley Hughes ..	Captain Clive ..	C
CARNARVONSHIRE.	* Mr. Severne ..	C
Colonel Pennant ..	LYME REGIS.	C
CHATHAM.	* Mr. J. W. Treeby ..	C
* Mr. A. Otway ..	LYMINGTON.	C
CHELTENHAM.	Mr. W. Mackinnon, jun. ..	L
* Mr. C. Schreiber ..	Lord G. Lennox ..	C
CHESTER.	LYNN.	C
* Mr. W. H. Gladstone ..	Lord Stanley ..	C
Earl Grosvenor ..	* Sir F. Buxton ..	C
Mr. J. A. Smith ..	MACCLESFIELD.	C
Lord H. Lennox ..	Mr. E. C. Egerton ..	C
CHIPPEHIAN.	MAIDSTONE.	C
* Mr. Goldney ..	Mr. Brocklehurst ..	C
* Sir J. Neeld ..	Mr. W. Lee ..	C
CHRISTCHURCH.	MALDON.	C
Admiral Walcott ..	Mr. G. M. W. Peacocke ..	C
CIRENCESTER.	* Mr. R. A. Earle ..	C
* Hon. R. Dutton ..	HON. C. FITZWILLIAM ..	C
Mr. A. Bathurst ..	Mr. J. Brown ..	C
CLITHERO.	MALTON.	C
* Mr. R. Fort ..	Mr. Bazley ..	C
COCKERMOUTH.	MR. J. W. LEWIS.	C
Mr. J. Steel ..	* Mr. James ..	C
Lord Naas ..	MARLBOROUGH.	C
COLCHESTER.	Lord Bruce ..	C
Mr. Rebow ..	Mr. H. B. Baring ..	C
COVENTRY.	MARLOW, GREAT.	C
Mr. H. W. Eaton ..	Colonel B. Knox ..	C
Mr. M. Treherne ..	Colonel Williams ..	C
DARTMOUTH.	MARYLEBONE.	C
Mr. J. Hardy ..	Mr. H. Lewis ..	C
DENBIGH.	* Mr. T. Chambers ..	C
Mr. T. Mainwaring ..	MERTHYR TYDVL.	C
DERBY.	Mr. H. A. Bruce ..	C
Mr. M. T. Bass ..	MIDDLESEX.	C
* Mr. Cox ..	Mr. Hanbury ..	C
DEVIZES.	Lord Enfield ..	C
Mr. D. Griffith ..	MIDHURST.	C
Sir T. Bateson ..	Mr. Mitford ..	C
DEVONPORT.	MONMOUTH (DISTRICT).	C
Mr. B. Ferrand ..	Mr. Crawshay Bailey ..	C
* Mr. Fleming ..	MONTGOMERYSHIRE.	C
DORCHESTER.	Mr. Wynne ..	C
Mr. R. B. Sheridan ..	MORPETH.	C
Lieutenant-Colonel Sturt ..	Sir G. Grey ..	C
DOVER.	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.	C
* Colonel Dickson ..	* Mr. E. W. Watkin ..	C
* Mr. C. Freshfield ..	STOCKPORT.	C
	Mr. H. R. Grenfell ..	C
	* Mr. E. Bereford Hope ..	C
	STOKE-ON-TYNE.	C
	Mr. H. Fenwick ..	C
	* Alderman Hartley ..	C
	SWANSEA.	C
	Mr. Dilwyn ..	C
	TAMWORTH.	C
	Sir R. Peel ..	C
	TAUNTON.	C
	* Lord W. Hay ..	C
	* Mr. C. Barclay ..	C
	TEWKESBURY.	C
	Mr. J. R. Yorke ..	C
	* Mr. Dowdeswell ..	C
	THETFORD.	C
	Mr. A. II. Baring ..	C
	* Mr. R. J. H. Harvey ..	C
	THIRSK.	C
	Sir W. Gallwey ..	C
	TIVERTON.	C
	Lord Palmerston ..	C
	* Mr. J. W. Walron ..	C
	TOTNES.	C
	Mr. J. Pender ..	C
	TOVERTON.	C
	Mr. A. Seymour ..	C
	TOWER HAMLETS.	C
	Mr. A. Ayerton ..	C
	Mr. C. S. Butler ..	C
	TRURO.	C
	* Captain Vivian ..	C
	Mr. F. M. Williams ..	C
	TYNEMOUTH.	C
	* Mr. G. O. Trevelyan ..	C
	WAKEFIELD.	C
	* Mr. W. H. Leatham ..	C
	WALSALL.	C
	Mr. C. Forster ..	C
	WARRINGTON.	C
	Mr. G. Greenall ..	C
	READING.	C
	Sir F. Goldsmid ..	C
	Mr. G. S. Lefevre ..	C
	REIGATE.	C
	Mr. Leveson Gower ..	C
	RICHMOND.	C
	* Hon. J. C. Dundas ..	C
	SIR R. PALMER.	C
	RIPON.	C
	Sir C. Wood ..	C
	* Captain Kearsley ..	C
	ROCHDALE.	C
	Mr. T. B. Potter ..	C
	ROCHESTER.	C
	Mr. Martin ..	C
	Sergeant Kinglake ..	C
	RYE.	C
	Captain M'Kinnon ..	C
	ST. IVES.	C
	Mr. H. Paul ..	C
	SALFORD.	C
	Mr. J. Cheetham ..	C
	SCARBOROUGH.	C
	Sir J. Johnstone ..	C
	Mr. J. D. Dent ..	C
	SHAFESBURY.	C
	Mr. G. G. Glynn ..	C
	SHEFFIELD.	C
	Mr. J. Roebuck ..	C
	Mr. H. Hadfield ..	C
	WEYMOUTH.	C
	* Mr. H. G. Gridley ..	C
	WHITBY.	C
	Mr. R. Brooks ..	C
	WHITEHAVEN.	C
	* Mr. G. C. Bentinck ..	C
	WIGAN.	C



THE EMPRESS EUGENIE VISITING THE YOUNG PRISONERS IN LA ROQUETTE.

**THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT THE PRISON  
OF LA ROQUETTE.**

OUR Engraving represents one of the charitable visits of the Empress of the French, who has recently had so many fashionable imitators that, for a few days, and until some novelty drew society to another pursuit, the prison of La Roquette almost became a fashionable lounge, alternating with the Bois de Boulogne and the *bois-constricteurs*. Probably, if her Majesty had known how easily a fashion may be set, she would have kept her visit to the juvenile prisoners detained in this house of correction a profound secret; but her benevolent intentions are beyond dispute; and, though there may be doubts as to the rumour that, on her departure, all the young delinquents burst simultaneously into tears—and even if the fact were established, the sentiment which issued in the tears would also be open to question—everybody believes that the gentle Eugénie is happiest when she can find some object on which to bestow her kindness.

The visitation of prisons is, as we have said, likely to remain for

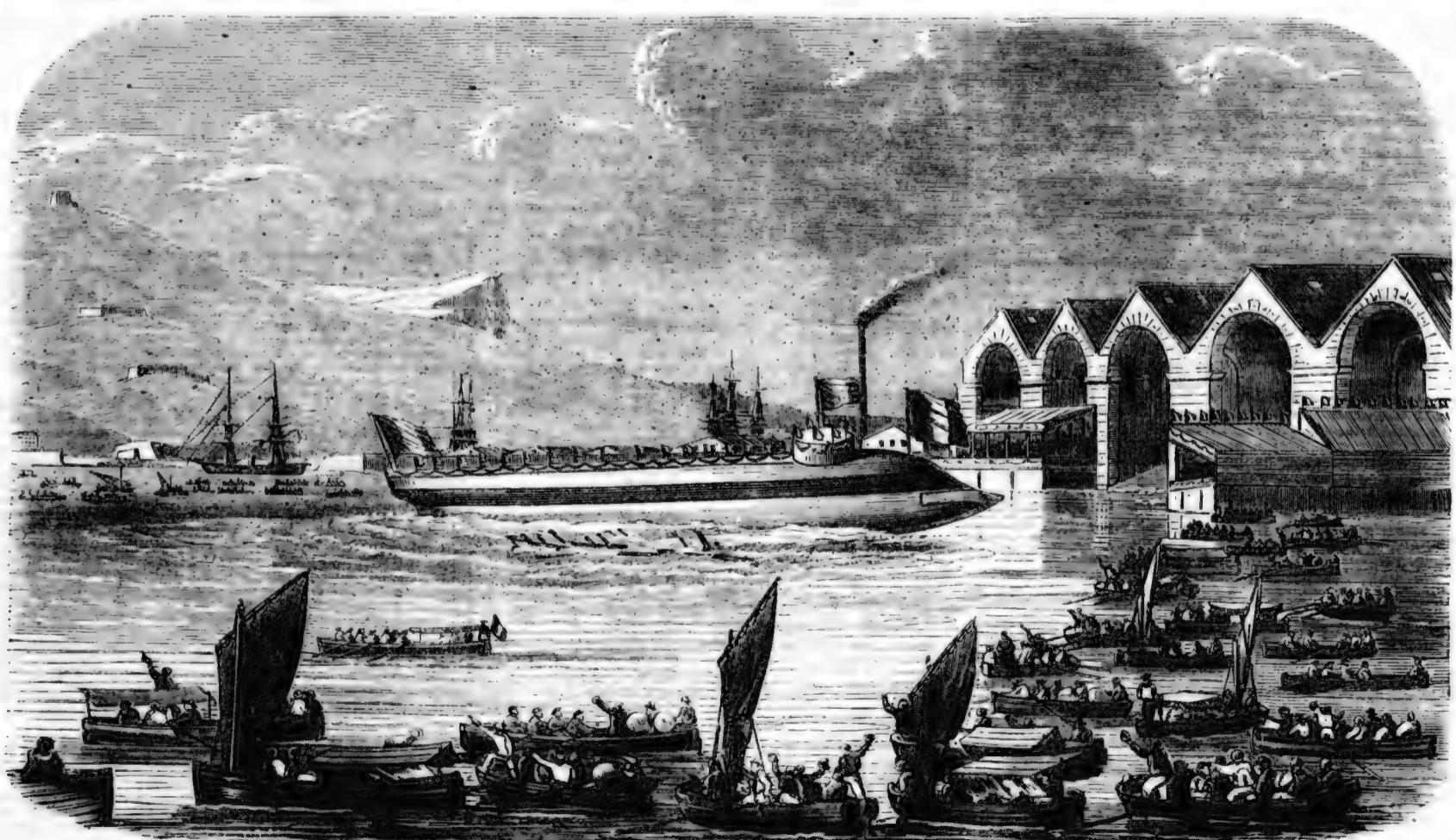
some time a new pursuit; and there will probably be regular reception mornings at the new La Force on the Boulevard Mazas, where the solitary prisoners are confined in cells occupying six corridors radiating like wheel-spokes from a central tower, built, somewhat on the plan of Jeremy Bentham, so that the officer in the tower can see what is passing in all the three stories of corridors at once.

This prison receives only persons who are awaiting trial, and when one of them wishes to communicate with friends he is brought down to the *parloir*, where he occupies a cell with an iron grate, through which he may talk to his visitor, who is placed in a similar box on the other side—a gaoler walking in the passage between.

Then there is the Nouveau Bicêtre, like our own Newgate, for convicts sentenced to death or penal servitude; Sainte Pelagie, rendered historical by the incarceration of political offenders from the time of the Girondins downwards, and including the names of Mdme. Beauharnais (afterwards the Empress Josephine), Béranger, and Lamennais; the St. Lazare, for women; the Madelouettes, for juvenile criminals; and the Conciergerie of the Palais de Justice.

La Roquette, or, to speak more particularly, the Maison Centrale d'Education Correctionnelle, is situated in the Rue de la Roquette, near the Cemetery of Père-la-Chaise; and is, in fact, a juvenile reformatory, conducted on the solitary system, and consisting of eight wings converging to a centre. The inmates are taught reading, writing, and certain trades—such as tailoring, shoemaking, and carving; but they are compelled to study and work alone.

On the occasion of the visit of the Empress to this establishment her Majesty was almost unattended, being accompanied only by his Excellency the Minister of the Interior. Every part of the prison was visited in succession—the infirmary, the chapel, and the punishment cells—her Majesty being desirous of seeing for herself the manner in which the prisoners are treated. After a long and careful inspection, during which the Empress inquired, with evident solicitude, into the particulars of the conduct and circumstances of the inmates, all of whose cells she visited, she bade farewell to this house of bondage, not without having created a great impression on many of the juvenile delinquents, some of whom gave evidence of



LAUNCH OF THE NEW FRENCH IRONCLAD, TUREAU, AT TOULON.

sincere regret at her departure. It is said that more than one has already expressed a determination to return to the paths of honesty and virtue under the influence of the Royal visitor, who did not conceal the deep emotion which the sights of this place occasioned, and which was shared by those who accompanied her in a walk through the building, which lasted about four hours.

#### THE LAUNCH OF THE FRENCH IRON-CLAD RAM LE TAUREAU AT TOULON.

Our Engraving represents the launch of the new iron-clad ram Le Taureau at Toulon, last month—an event which has excited a great deal of attention in France, especially as it has been celebrated at the time when the visit of the iron-clad squadron to England and a return of the compliment by our own armour-plated fleet, at Cherbourg, is so much talked of. The new vessel was committed to the water from the dock where it had been constructed amidst great enthusiasm from an enormous concourse of spectators, many of whom had shared with the Emperor a minute interest in its progress towards completion.

Le Taureau was commenced eighteen months ago, under the direction and from the plans of M. Dupuy de Lôme, and is especially intended for the defence of the coast, having but one piece of artillery, which works in an armoured tower. The vessel itself is covered with iron plating, 12 centimetres in thickness; and, in case of an engagement, the crew, which will consist of a hundred men, would remain either below the deck or in the tower. The ram is propelled by two engines of 250-horse power each, and the single gun weighs 22,000 kilogrammes. The beak or ram, which was founded at Toulon, and is composed of bronze, weighs eleven tons. The whole of the works have been superintended by M. Dialer, under the direction of M. de Coppier, Engineer-in-Chief of the marine works. The break or ram measures 60 metres in length, and 14 or 15 metres in thickness.

Shortly after the gates of the dockyard were opened to the public, a chaplain of the Imperial Fleet pronounced a benediction on the vessel amidst the profound silence of the crowd which filled the whole space around the dock where it rested on the enormous foundations upon which it had been built. The platforms were reserved for the officials who were present on the occasion; and a large number of boats, heavily freighted with sightseers, kept out in the stream.

The descent of the mighty mass of iron into the water was a wonderful sight; and as Le Taureau slid majestically into the element for which she had been designed, the applause was marked, as that of a French crowd generally is, by cheers for the Emperor.

#### HER MAJESTY, EMMA, THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF HAWAII.

In a former Number we gave some account, with accompanying illustrations, of those South Sea Islands which have always been so interesting to the readers of voyages and discoveries, and which are amongst the most fertile and beautiful parts of the world. Although, from the early history of its discovery and its geographical position, Tahiti is justly considered of great importance, the island where the unfortunate Captain Cook met his death, and known by the beautiful and softly-sighing name of Owhyhee, or, more properly, Hawaii, is equally interesting, especially as it is placed under the protection of England.

Who has not read in that wonderful book recording the voyages of Captain Cook of the discovery of these islands—the extraordinary native feasts and half-savage performances—the great banquets, wrestling-matches, races, and dances; of the visits of the chiefs, with their presents of yams, hogs, and bread-fruit; of their delight at receiving hatchets and nails in exchange, and of the ingenious native manufactures? Who has not dwelt on all the sad details of that fatal misunderstanding which ended in a sort of wild, bloodthirsty fury on the part of the people, and the murder of the man who had been the friend of their King, and was destined to be their benefactor? The whole story reads like a romance, and it only needs the pen of some great descriptive writer to make an enchanting book out of the scenery and the life of the people of Hawaii and Tahiti.

Hawaii is the largest and most southerly of the Sandwich Islands, and is, in fact, twice as large as all the rest put together, being a hundred miles long and above eighty miles wide.



EMMA, QUEEN DOWAGER OF HAWAII.

It is wholly volcanic, and appears not to be an upheaval, but rather a deposit from the numerous volcanoes of which it forms the base, the southern coasts being composed almost entirely of lava or volcanic cinders, the masses of which are broken into deep caverns, the abode of innumerable wild fowl, or rising into almost perpendicular cliffs, against which the sea dashes in frequent storms. The north-eastern coast, too, is often precipitous, and in some parts basaltic, but cut into numerous gullies and exhibiting scores of beautiful cascades, caused by the heavy rains flowing down from the mountains, which do not ascend in peaks, but rise gradually and almost unbroken. Between the three great mountains, Mauna Kea (which, with its nine cones, is composed almost entirely of scoria, though it has now no crater), Mauna Loa (whose smooth dome is covered with an enormous crater more than two miles across), and Kuarari (with its group of extinct volcanoes), lies a great central valley, almost uninhabited and not perfectly explored. In this island of volcanoes the most remarkable of all the mountains is Kilauea, which, standing on an elevated plain, exhibits no cone, its summit being occupied by a huge black pit, three miles and a half long by nearly three miles broad; its almost perpendicular sides going down

developed the constitutional Government which was instituted in 1848. The Chamber of Nobles and the Chamber of Representatives are convoked every two years, and it is their duty to make the laws and to vote supplies. The present Cabinet is composed of Messrs. Crozier de Varigny, Minister of Finance; R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs; C. G. Hopkins, Minister of the Interior; C. C. Harris, Minister of Justice; and E. H. Allen, Keeper of the Seals. M. Crozier de Varigny is a Frenchman, who though only thirty-five years of age, has been a resident at Hawaii for ten years, and was called to office by the present Sovereign on his accession to the throne. Being already a member of the French Consulate, M. de Varigny only accepted office with the consent of the Emperor. Mr. Wyllie is of Scotch origin, and has held his present office twenty years. Mr. Hopkins is English, on which account, it is said, he will accompany the Queen Dowager on her voyage to Europe. Messrs. Harris and Allen are both Americans.

#### "THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS."

Our Engraving is taken from a picture which has excited considerable attention at the Paris Exhibition, and in which the artist—M. Robie—has succeeded in depicting a scene of bird and insect life (and death) with a truth and piquancy that cannot fail to be most attractive. The scene is evidently laid in some quiet nook of a park where at the foot of some giant trees, the trunks of which are only partially seen, some juvenile entomologists have left the bandbox in which they have collected numerous specimens of beetles and butterflies. Probably they have been enticed to the pursuit by some gaudy moth or brilliant fly whose colours seem to surpass those of the creatures already captured, and, in the desire for a fresh acquisition, they have neglected to secure the prizes already attained. The partially-opened lid of the box has given the glad insects an opportunity to escape; but they, too, have only chosen one of two evils; for, no sooner have the first half-dozen captives crawled or fluttered into daylight than a horde of sparrows swoop down upon them from the branches of a



"THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS."—(FROM A PICTURE, BY M. ROBIE, IN THE FINE-ARTS EXHIBITION, PARIS.)

to a depth of 1000 ft., the inside being bordered by a black ledge of cooled lava, 600 to 2000 ft. broad.

During the day the bottom looks like a heap of smouldering ruins, but at night it shows two immense pools, or lakes, of red liquid in a state of ebullition, which illuminates the whole vast expanse and flows in all directions, while numerous conical craters flame continually, throwing out lava, stones, and ashes. These wonderful natural features might, it will be presumed, prove sufficient attraction to many European travellers who are hesitating to what part of the world they shall next pay a visit. But everything is not wild and rugged in Hawaii; for after the volcanic desert of lava plain, there comes a great wooded tract, where the acacia thicket slopes down towards the sea; and all about the coast the thickets, the gardens, and the native farms are fertile and blossoming with the glorious fruits and flowers of the southern seas.

A journey to Hawaii may, in fact, come to be a fashionable excursion; for the dowager Queen of this strange but beautiful island is about to pay our own Queen a visit as an invited guest, and will probably make many friends in the English Court. Both the plan of government and the personal characters of rulers and people are greatly altered since Kamehameha's successor, Rho Rho, came on a visit to London, in 1824, after having abolished idolatry and established an English Christian settlement. The Queen Dowager Emma is partially of white extraction, since, though she belongs on the mother's side to a race of native chieftains, her father was a grandson of John Young, one of the companions of Vancouver. She was married, in 1856, to his Majesty Kamehameha IV., who died in 1863. The only son of Kamehameha and Emma died in 1862, and the throne was consequently occupied by Kamehameha V., the brother of the late King, who is the present Sovereign of Hawaii.

The Queen Dowager is of very pleasing appearance and graceful and dignified carriage, her manners and habits being those of the aristocracy of Europe. Her education has been adapted to her high station, and her amiability of temper and benevolence of disposition have secured for her the affection of her people. She is a member of the English Church.

The present King of Hawaii is thirty-five years of age, and is physically a fine example of the native race. Under his reign the affairs of the kingdom have made rapid progress, and he has developed the constitutional Government which was instituted in 1848. The Chamber of Nobles and the Chamber of Representatives are convoked every two years, and it is their duty to make the laws and to vote supplies. The present Cabinet is composed of Messrs. Crozier de Varigny, Minister of Finance; R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs; C. G. Hopkins, Minister of the Interior; C. C. Harris, Minister of Justice; and E. H. Allen, Keeper of the Seals. M. Crozier de Varigny is a Frenchman, who though only thirty-five years of age, has been a resident at Hawaii for ten years, and was called to office by the present Sovereign on his accession to the throne. Being already a member of the French Consulate, M. de Varigny only accepted office with the consent of the Emperor. Mr. Wyllie is of Scotch origin, and has held his present office twenty years. Mr. Hopkins is English, on which account, it is said, he will accompany the Queen Dowager on her voyage to Europe. Messrs. Harris and Allen are both Americans.

red thorn, and, falling upon them with their open beaks, put an end to their gambols for ever. The combat between two of the birds for possession of a beetle of more than ordinary plumpness and size, the half-paralysed position of such of the insects as have become aware of their danger, the whole flutter of painted wings and rustling feathers, the sharp war of beaks, the background of greenery, and the brilliant hues of fly and flower, exhibit the ability with which the artist has learned to handle a subject as difficult as it is delicate. The picture is a worthy companion to the "Promised Land," by the same painter, and both have been purchased by Messrs. Garnier Brothers, the well-known publishers.

### THE OPERA.

"L'AFRICAINE" is now positively announced at the Royal Italian Opera for Saturday, the 22nd. The public will not have many opportunities of hearing it this season, as the theatre closes on the 29th. In the meanwhile the only novelty to record at the Royal Italian Opera is the reappearance of Mdlle. Adelina Patti and Signor Mario in "Don Pasquale." The admirable quartet of singers for whom this opera was originally composed—Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache—has long been broken up; but the one active surviving member still sings the tenor part to perfection, and serenades his Norina as in his best days. Signor Mario has been singing better this season than for many years past, and on Saturday evening, when "Don Pasquale" was reproduced, he was, even for the present season, in unusually good voice. Signor Ronconi is not a very successful representative of the burlesque hero of this opera. He has, however, his own mode of "working up" a part, and in time may teach himself to give such a portrayal of the gouty, miserly, and yet amorous old gentleman as will satisfy even those who remember the rich, extravagant, but never vulgar, buffoonery of the grandest old buffoon that the modern stage has seen. Signor Ronconi cannot, of course, play the part of Don Pasquale as Lablache played it. His very appearance, to mention no other reason, renders that impossible. But in lieu of the foolish, fussy old gentleman, who was too fat to pick up the love-letter addressed to his young wife, he exhibits Don Pasquale as a mean, low-comic personage; and this seems to us a mistake—at least, it renders it difficult for the audience to feel the sort of sympathy for his misfortunes which Lablache, by his admirably humorous representation, never failed to secure.

A few lines must suffice to record the successful production of "The Magic Flute," at Her Majesty's Theatre, where it is now the chief attraction. According to Mr. Gye's programme, "The Magic Flute" was also to have been produced this season at the Royal Italian Opera, with Mdlle. Carlotta Patti in the part of the Queen of Night. In the meanwhile, it is neither to Mr. Gye, nor to Mr. Mapleton, but to Mr. Carvalho, the director of the Théâtre Lyrique, that the idea of reviving "The Magic Flute" is due. The execution of the opera at Her Majesty's Theatre is nearly all that can be desired. Dr. Gunz, the German tenor of the powerful throat, is rather disagreeable in the part of Tamino; and Herr Wolrath, as Sarastro, is not very brilliant; but the three other chief parts are sung to perfection by Mr. Santley (Papageno), Mdlme. Harriets-Wippert (Pamina), and Mdlle. Ilma de Murska (the Queen of Night).

Of the operas of the old répertoire not one is played so often in London as "Don Giovanni," while of modern operas, if we may judge of the number of times it has been represented this year at Covent Garden, the most popular would seem to be "Faust." The subject of both works has a strong hold on the popular imagination, and it would be easy and interesting to show that the legends of "Faust" and "Don Juan" have a common origin. Indeed, both the heroes sell themselves to Satan. The only difference is that Faust makes a formal compact with the fiend, whereas Don Juan runs heavily into his debt with the full knowledge that ultimately, whether he likes it or not, he will be called upon to pay in person.

Whatever be the origin of the story of "Faust," it is very ancient, and has been known for at least 800 years. The poem of "Theophilus," the seneschal of the Bishop of Adama, in Sicily, who, like Faust, sold himself to the evil one, and who apparently was the first man to whom it ever occurred to enter into such a compact, is to be found in Low German; but the version abounds in Saxon or Anglo-Saxon archaisms, and is evidently imitated from an Anglo-Saxon original, which seems to have been known some time after the Norman Conquest, when Rutebouf, the troubadour, borrowed the subject and treated it in the form of a mystery. An account of Rutebouf's "mystery," of which Marlowe must have made considerable use in writing his "Devil and Dr. Faustus," was published some twenty years ago by M. Charles Magnin in the *Journal des Savants*. The English dramatist appears also to have borrowed materials from the legend of Dr. Faustus as popularized in Germany. In "Theophilus" the hero revolts against heaven, and, led away by a magician, sells himself to the fiend that he may enjoy all the pleasures of the earth; whereas, in the "Devil and Dr. Faustus," the hero is himself a necromancer, as he is in the old German popular story.

It seems probable that puppet-show theatres, which, in the time of Marlowe and of Shakespeare played all sorts of pieces, imitated or parodied from the popular dramas of the day, may have produced a puppet-show "Faustus." This puppet-show "Faustus" would have crossed the Channel, visited the Low Countries, and settled in Germany. The drama of the Germanised "Faustus," after being improvised with all sorts of variations in the details during three centuries, yet remained essentially the same until Goethe saw it at Strasburg, and took from it the subject and form of his "Faust," which, in the original edition, had neither introduction nor prologue.

Hone, in his "Ancient Mysteries," endeavours to show that Tirso de Molina's "El Burlador de Sevilla," the original of the Italian play, "Il Convitato di Pietra," from which Molière took the subject of "Don Juan," was suggested by the well-known puppet-show drama of "Punch;" but both "Don Juan" and "Faust" are much older than "Punch," which seems, moreover, to be directly descended from one of the "mysteries," in which the Old Vice and Master Devil played the principal parts. Shakespeare and Ben Jonson often refer to the Old Vice, or Old Iniquity, and the Devil, or Master Devil—his natural and eternal enemy, though for a time, and to gain his own purposes, it may suit him to assume the character of a friend. The Old Vice, Punch, Faust, and Don Juan are all brothers, and all lead much the same life and come to the same end. Don Juan, while leading his life of unrestrained sensuality, has, unlike Faust, had no previous intellectual existence; but, according to the fine idea of Hoffmann, he is, throughout his life, abusing high intellectual gifts. Punch, too, like Faust and like Don Juan, gives himself up to sensual enjoyments. He does not make any compact with the evil spirit; but, as we were saying in the case of Don Juan, there is really no necessity for a reprobate to sell himself formally to the devil. The devil will come, like any creditor, when he wants his bill settled. Don Juan and Punch had a running account with him, which might be added up and sent in for payment at any time. Faust had given him a promissory note, of which the day of presentation had been duly fixed.

If Hone thinks "Don Juan" was originally suggested by "Punch," Mr. Payne Collier maintains, with greater show of reason, if not with more truth, that "Punch" is a popular burlesque imitation of "Don Juan." But if "Punch" had been imitated from "Don Juan," surely the Statue of the Commander would not have been left out; if suggested by "Faust," the compact with Satan would not have been omitted. The missing figure in the one case, the missing incident in the other, were far too picturesque to be passed over. There can be little doubt but that "Punch" comes from "The Old Vice and Master Devil" more especially from that version of the Vice and the Devil given in Ben Jonson's "The Devil is an Ass." But it is evident, if only from the various contradictory and mutually supporting theories on the subject of their relationship, that Punch, Don Juan, and Faust, are all of the same family. Perhaps Theophilus, of Syracuse, was their common ancestor. In any case, the operas of "Faust" and "Don Juan" are admirably played at Covent Garden. Mdlle. Pauline Lucca is a charming Margherita, and Mdlle. Adelina Patti a perfect Zerlina.

### Literature.

*Principles of Education Drawn from Nature and Revelation, and Applied to Female Education in the Upper Classes.* By the Author of "Amy Herbert," &c. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

Mammias in the "upper classes" must not expect from the author of "Amy Herbert" an educational guide, in the everyday acceptance of the term. Of instruction proper, indeed, scarcely a word is said; but the "principles of education," from a moral point of view, founded upon biblical or religious observation, are sifted and laid down with praiseworthy care and minuteness. As reading, it is curious for a little while; but the plan of the book speedily becomes monotonous, and the reader is rendered a wiser, a better, and a sleepier man. In telling mothers that their daughters should not be allowed to lie, nor to steal, nor to chip at any part of the Decalogue for fear of a fracture, the author will rush into half a dozen pages of scripture texts, as examples for comment. Had a little of this only been done, it might have served as a good model for bible-classes to imitate; but surely good Mrs. Ellis's "Mothers of England" are sufficiently well up in the Old and New Testament not to require a couple of volumes giving them gospel against breaking the Ten Commandments. But it is hard to exclaim against so solid a mass of "good intentions," written in so pure a spirit, and calculated to do so much good, if parents and all having control over those younger than themselves would honestly endeavour to take its teachings to heart. A series of some thirty chapters, which may be called essays, treat of the education (not instruction) of infants, little girls, great girls, and young women; showing how they are to be made wise and good, &c., for the purpose of sustaining their places amongst the "upper classes." Our own impression just here is that there is really nothing but what is right and proper endeavoured to be inculcated in this book; and that, therefore, it should also be disseminated as far as possible amongst classes which are not "upper." A slight knowledge of general rectitude, coupled with habits of good temperance, self-reliance, and economy as well as taste in regard to dress, &c., will be just as good for the greengrocer's daughter as for any of the great young ladies before whom her father is pretending to be a footman this evening. But, whilst waiting for a possible compromise—say, liberty for the middle classes to give way to love of dress beyond their means, to exaggeration and to tergiversation all the year round, and for the lower orders to lie and steal on weekdays and devote Sundays to swearing—whilst waiting for some such gamut as that "upper classes" plainly indicates, we will look at the subjects of some of the essays dedicated to mammias and governesses. The "object of education" is illustrated by the lives of Joseph, Moses, and St. Paul. Then follow very sensible papers on the necessity of inducing or teaching obedience, justice and love, the powers of reproof, forgiveness, and advice, the necessities of respect for truth, &c. Later on, the subjects become more grave. Young ladies must have pride and vanity only under certain conditions. They must have perfect purity, if they can get it; and they will not, if a number of them are suffered to curl their hair together at night and chatter. Their friendship-making and their love-making follow in order; and, of course, their religious training runs all through the volumes. Chapters on schools and private pupils, with governesses and their training, will be found of great importance; but here, indeed, principally to the "upper classes." We had intended to give some specimens of the clear and honest writing of the author of "Amy Herbert," but the book stands sufficiently well explained. The later chapters are especially temperate and well-reasoned. That on "Love" goes into the question of novel-reading at great length, and will much astonish the fond readers of a few "moral books for young people" mentioned and denounced by name. What will Mr. Mudie say to the exclusion of such books as "Queechy" and the "Wide, Wide World" from the libraries of little ladies?

*The Life and Administration of Abraham Lincoln; with a General View of his Policy as President of the United States, embracing the Leading Events of the War, and also the European Press on his Death.* Compiled by G. W. BACON. Sampson Low, Son, and Co. and Bacon and Co.

Mr. Bacon justly styles himself the "compiler" of this book; for it is literally a compilation or nothing. It is, moreover, entirely compiled from sources favourable to the Federal cause, and throughout Mr. Bacon seems incapable of understanding that the Southern leaders and people could have had any save most disreputable motives for seceding from the Union. He echoes all the abuse with which the Northern press has deemed for the last four years of the South, Southern men, and Southern notions. The terms "conspirators," "traitors," "rebels," "robbers," "infamous," &c., are plentifully sprinkled over his pages; nor does he seem able to see that the doctrine he condemns—namely, that the people of the several "territories" should have the right to fix the nature of their own institutions and to draw up their own constitutions—was the principle on which the American Union was originally formed, that all the States composing that Union did so make their governmental arrangements, and that this was precisely the principle for which the opponents of slavery contended in the case of Kansas when pro-slavery intruders from Missouri attempted to force that institution upon the inhabitants. What is save for the goose does not, however, appear to be save for the gander in Mr. Bacon's estimation; and so he contends, in effect, that men have only a right to choose their own institutions when they do so in accordance with his notions of what is just and proper. This is a very convenient way of disposing of opposition, but it is not the spirit in which biography—much less history—should be written. It is too early yet, however, for men to be able dispassionately to deal with the great civil war in America, and the characters, acts, and motives of those men who have taken prominent parts in it. We shall not, therefore, enter further into the merits or demerits of Mr. Bacon's book, which, considering that all it contains was already familiar to newspaper readers, might with much propriety have been left uncompiled. The appendix—which, by-the-way, embraces eighty-six out of the 180 pages of which the work consists—is the most useful portion, because it contains a number of official and other public documents to which it may occasionally be convenient to refer. With Mr. Bacon's estimate of Mr. Lincoln we are not disposed to quarrel. He admits that the late President was not intellectually a great man; he even owns that there were men in the States of far more powerful minds; but calls him a "remarkable man," a species of the *genus homo* which we believe is very common in America—that is, if we accept the dictum of Americans. All will agree with Mr. Bacon, however, that the martyr-President was a good, an honest, and a well-meaning man; and these certainly constitute some essential elements in greatness of character. Mr. Lincoln had an arduous and difficult task to perform, and he devoted himself to his work with earnestness, firmness, and single-mindedness; and those of his countrymen who thought as he did are well entitled to venerate the memory and honour the tomb of the man who was murdered in the fulfilment of what he deemed a duty. It would be too much to expect those who differed with Mr. Lincoln in life to lend his policy now, however much they may deplore and execrate the deed which terminated his career. We trust, by-and-by, to have better, as well as more impartial, accounts of the American war than this of Mr. Bacon.

*Selvaggio: A Tale of Italian Country Life.* By the Author of "Mary Powell." Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

This is not the least curious of the long series of stories headed by "Mary Powell." It may be called fiction, and it may be called history; and whilst the fiction is earnest and amusing, the history is stirring and satisfactory towards the close. In brief, it is the story of Italy, from the period of the Sardinian contingent in the Crimean War to the Treaty of Villafranca, with just a page or two added, doing justice to the great deeds of

Garibaldi. Selvaggio may not be guessed as any place in particular, but it may be taken for a small coast town on the Mediterranean. Here—and especially without a Masaniello—can be but little ground for great political deeds; but yet a few characters are introduced who, by-and-by, have something to do with the regeneration of Italy. The older members of the Riaro family—a family living on a small estate, which keeps them very poor for their position—in the year 1854, think things are going on well enough, and that, surely, other people must know best? and so forth; but their son, Emilio, and a few young friends of his, are of the party of Young Italy, and do what little service they can, without being found out. When one of them is arrested, the others effect his escape, and also the escape of the patriot Celsi, who ultimately proves to be Felice Orsini. Emilio's sister, Violetta, is married to a French officer, and to these people are added certain English travellers, some of whom are of the ordinary vulgar stamp; whilst others, sensible and refined, have much to do with the conduct of the story. Thus there is sufficient variety of flesh and blood to carry the reader through the two main channels of the book—Italian history and enthusiasm for it, and the glory of Protestantism over Roman Catholicism. The way in which the select inhabitants of Selvaggio peep into a Bible during one hour and become converted during the next is amongst the most astonishing of modern miracles; but it is only justice to Miss (or Mrs.) Anne Manning to say that these conversions are told cheerfully and beautifully, and not in that exalted strain of lowliness which renders sensible people tired and angry with the subject as well as with storyteller. The sketches of the Italians who have visited England and "gone back again" are very good. Their countrymen are quite shocked at the liberties of our insular life, but they admit it to be at least pleasant. The best scenes, however, are those in which Miss Sparkes, an Englishwoman of forty, horsewoman, yachtwoman, and so forth, takes care of young Emilio, knocks him about, as it were, and makes him a cultivated and energetic man in place of a "long and listless" boy who had been accustomed only to comiserate himself as a forced idler and dreamer. Miss Sparkes, like the rest, is not without her piety; but she mixes up the horse and the yacht with it so well that we are inclined to wonder if Mr. Kingsley's muscular Christianity be not something more than a rhetorical figure. The Italians in the Crimea, the great battles of 1855, and the events connected with them, are well described from authentic sources, and they are made to blend with the fortunes of the characters mentioned; and, moreover, as love-making in every quarter where a man or a woman is disengaged sets in at a moment's notice, the domestic interest chimes in with the historic, and the religious with both. This Italian country-life story is likely to become a favourite with many classes.

*The Gayworthys: A Story of Threads and Thrums.* By the Author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood." Two vols. Sampson Low and Co.

Seldom do we find a good novel with so unpromising a commencement as that of "The Gayworthys." Hours seem to pass before it is possible to know one character from another and to fix the touch-and-go creations on the mind. Added to this the story is Transatlantic, and the quaintnesses of American society so distractingly abundant that a hunt in the dictionary at every ten lines, and that always futile, is necessary for the conscience of any reader who really wishes to understand all the author's meaning. In time, however, the few principal people—many incumbencies having been judiciously disposed of by means of death or marriage, or whatever it may be—seem perfectly alive, and carry out their story in very commendable fashion. The main thread, despite the assertions of Mr. Wilkie Collins and Miss Braddon, will lose nothing by being subjected to the skimming process. Old Dr. Gayworthy having made his will, adds to it a codicil, the witnesses to which are a local clergyman and two domestics. This codicil is to be a secret, for no possible purpose that we can discover than to give opportunity for writing 600 pages about it. The codicil, indeed, is substantially a new will; and why it should not have enjoyed equal publicity with the old one is "one of those mysterious things which no lady novelist can explain." But, after all, the new will is no great secret. It is found by an inquisitive daughter of the doctor, Mrs. Gair, who sees plainly enough that her interests are materially affected by the new disposition of the property; for Mrs. Gair has a half-sister, the doctor's step-daughter, and by the new will he makes this elder lady, Mrs. Vorse, inherit an equal share of his estate with his own absolute three daughters. When the doctor dies the old original will is alone discovered. Mrs. Gair is, more or less, suspected of something; but she keeps her own counsel, and suffers from an evil conscience, which at last induces paralysis. But the whole story and the second will are discovered by Mrs. Gair's daughter Sarah, and justice is done to Mrs. Vorse and her son Gershon. Gershon and Sarah eventually making a match of it, which, of course, entitles them to rank as hero and heroine, although there is far more pride and sulkiness than heroism in them both.

In looking a second time at this mere outside of a story, we find that it is "as old as the hills." If the first man—or, at all events, one of his immediate descendants—had felt afflicted with the three-volume mania, he would probably have hit upon the lost-will idea, although as yet nobody had had anything to leave. All the more credit, then, to the writer, who has given a freshness to an old topic in a style calculated to deceive even Miss Lydia Languish herself into a belief that there is something quite as good as new under the sun. The characters in "The Gayworthys" are all made unnecessarily harsh. There is no flash of humour in them. They are all at cross-purposes. And yet many of the episodes are interesting. Especially good is the story about the sailor Blackmere, the man who had every excuse for misanthropy, and who becomes so human, so tender, and so grand by the prettiest teachings and incidents possible. The long years of suppressed love-making between Gabriel and Joanna are equally well written, and two or three chapters of their story may rank with a high order of fiction. But, if we are to regard these two volumes in the light of pictures of American life, we are sorry for it. The people and the incidents are too frequently unpleasant, and the language is intolerable. It is as if the American middle-class talked the lowest cockney slang and ignorance which a well-meaning but misguided shop-boy might pick up at a Whitechapel music-hall.

*The Children's Garden, and What they Made of It.* By AGNES and MARIA E. CATLOW. Illustrated by Mrs. Harry Cridle. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

A luxurious book for children with a taste for gardening, or to inspire the love in those who have it not. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Sunnyside, are presented with a piece of ground to turn into a garden in any fashion they please; but their parents provide them with the occasional service and advice of a gardener and carpenter. Divided into twelve chapters for the months, the book soon shows the children clearing the land, erecting summer-house and trellis-work, learning a great deal about the flowers—all about the apple, pear, and cherry trees—and in the mean time never neglecting their studies with the good tutor. The Misses Catlow have nicely adapted their style for juvenile readers, who will scarcely fail to be charmed with the fascination held out by summer, and even winter, in the country, compared to that solemn decorum with which we find them in the first chapter in Grosvenor-square.

**A NEW EUROPEAN CONGRESS.**—We learn from a trustworthy source that the Emperor Napoleon has entered into negotiations with some of the European Powers for calling a congress, the principal objects of which are to be the settlement of pending European questions and a general disarmament. General Prince Wittgenstein, who arrived in Paris a few days ago from St. Petersburg, has, we understand, brought with him an autograph letter of the Emperor Alexander expressing approval of the proposal. Prussia, Italy, and Spain have also expressed themselves favourable to the project. We are not aware whether the matter has yet been officially broached to England and Austria; but we believe negotiations on the subject will shortly be commenced with those Powers, and that the Emperor expects he will succeed this time in realising his favourite idea.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*—The French papers entirely discredit this report.



